

# DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

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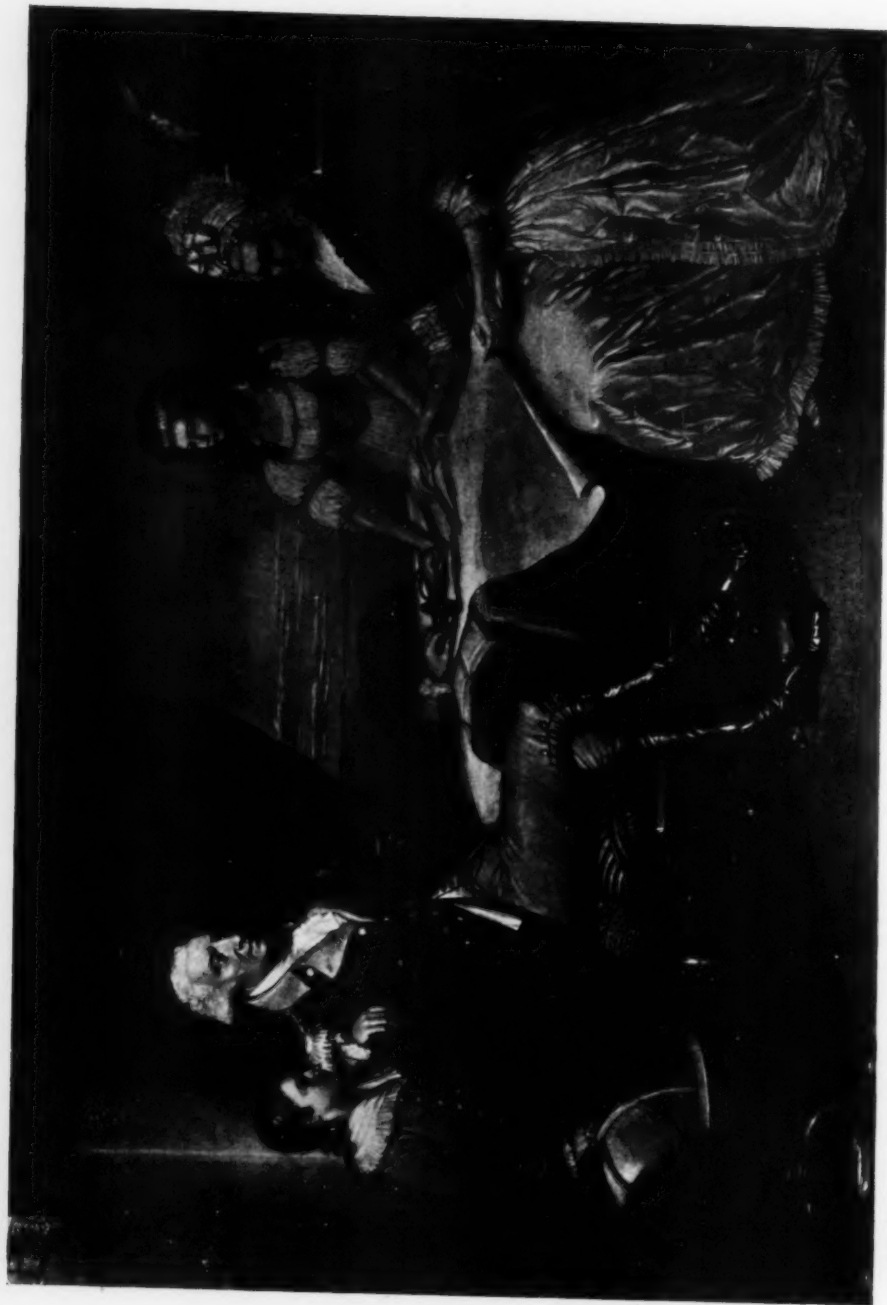


Photo by Handy, Washington

PRESIDENT AND MRS. WASHINGTON, NELLY CUSTIS AND WASHINGTON CUSTIS CONSIDERING L'ENFANT'S PLAN FOR THE CITY OF WASHINGTON

From the painting by Edward Savage

# DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

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WHOLE No. 389

## The Stepfatherhood of George Washington

III. Martha Parke (Custis) Peter of Tudor Place,  
Georgetown, D. C.

BY CHARLES MOORE

*Chairman, National Commission of Fine Arts*

MARTHA Parke Custis, the second of Martha Washington's grandchildren, is the one least in the public eye. Apparently she was as happy as the country that has no history.

Mrs. Washington, writing from winter headquarters at Valley Forge to the wife of General Warren in Boston, tells of the birth of a second daughter (Martha) to Mr. and Mrs. John Parke Custis, whom Mrs. Warren had met two years before, when they accompanied Mrs. Washington to Cambridge, during the earliest days of the Revolution.<sup>1</sup>

Martha was born at Abingdon on the last day of 1777. The first six or eight years of her life were spent on what is now known as Hunter's Point, directly opposite the mouth of the Anacostia. Today the white dome of the Capitol and

the needle-like Washington Monument form the chief elements in the picture seen from Abingdon. Martha lived to see the beginnings of both structures. Indeed, the new city of Washington was a stage on which was enacted the play she watched from her seat of Tudor Place.

Martha was three years old when her father died; when she was five her mother married Dr. David Stuart, and some time later the family gave up Abingdon and went to live at Dr. Stuart's home, Hope Park, about five miles from Fairfax Court-House. There, at the age of seventeen, she was married to Thomas Peter, of Georgetown—the first wedding in the family. Her older sister, Elizabeth, had been on the brink of matrimony more than once, but it was not until fourteen months later that she became Mrs. Thomas Law.

The alliance between the Custis and Peter families was eminently suitable. Among the earliest merchants of George-

<sup>1</sup> Mrs. Washington to Mrs. [General] Warren, Valley Forge, March 7, 1778; and Mrs. Washington to Miss Ramsay, of Alexandria; Cambridge, Nov. 5, 1775. Photostat copies in Library of Congress, from originals in the Pierpont Morgan Library and the Massachusetts Historical Society.

town was Robert Peter, born in Scotland in 1726. In his upward progress he became the agent for John Glassford & Company, who had secured a monopoly of the Potomac River tobacco trade. If not an ardent patriot, at least he had a decent respect for the opinions of his neighbors; and when Maryland joined other Colonies in refusing to take British tea, Mr. Peter willingly agreed to turn over to a special committee the chests consigned to him, and he "pawned his honor for the faithful observance of his engagement."<sup>1</sup> For thirty-two years he was a member of the board of commissioners that managed the affairs of Georgetown, and on the incorporation of the town, in 1789, he became its first mayor.

Some four years before the marriage of Robert Peter's son Thomas to Martha Parke Custis, the Congress had placed upon the already burdened shoulders of President Washington the task of locating on the banks of the Potomac a district not exceeding ten miles square, which should contain the capital of the new nation. Also he was charged with laying out the Federal City, selecting sites for public buildings, and preparing the town for occupancy by the Government in the year 1800. All these proceedings were taken to carry out a provision, placed in the Constitution by Madison, giving to the Congress exclusive authority over the seat of government.

This responsibility Washington accepted, as he accepted every other duty, with diffidence. Yet so thorough was his work, so patient was he in his dealings with owners of the land, so wide and far-sighted was his vision that now, after a century and a quarter of growth and change, we have come to realize that

no capital city has been planned more wisely, more comprehensively, or with more adequate attention to amenity and beauty. As the city of Washington develops in convenience and attractiveness, as it reaches out to its destined goal of the ideal capital of the Republic, the debt of the people to its founder becomes more and more profound.

Among the seventeen owners of the lands lying between Rock Creek and the Eastern Branch of the Potomac (the exact site selected by Washington for the Federal City) Robert Peter was one of the largest, and probably was the most influential, because of his high standing in the community. On his trips between Mount Vernon and Philadelphia, President Washington was accustomed to stop at Georgetown to settle disputes, give encouragement and advice, and especially to prod the three commissioners to greater exertions. One of these commissioners was Dr. David Stuart, who came in from Hope Park as often as his own business permitted, for he was then giving his services to the Government without pay.

Washington did not attend the wedding at Hope Park, as we know from a letter dated at Philadelphia on the next day (January 7), in which he expresses his dissatisfaction with the action of the commissioners in making a second sale of a large number of lots in the Federal City to a syndicate made up of James Greenleaf, Robert Morris (the financier of the Revolution), and John Nicholson, who were the first of an endless line of speculators in Washington real estate. Already Thomas Law (who was destined to marry Elizabeth Parke Custis a year later) had appeared on Washington's horizon with £50,000 to buy 500 Federal City lots. "Will it not be asked," Wash-

<sup>1</sup> Columbia Historical Society, Vol. II.





MARTHA PARKE CUSTIS (MRS. THOMAS PETER), SHOWING THE MINIATURE PRESIDENT WASHINGTON HAD PAINTED FOR HER, AND NOW AT TUDOR PLACE.

BRITTANIA WELLINGTON PETER (MRS. BEVERLY KENNON). FROM A PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN AT THE AGE OF NINETY-FOUR FOR HER GRANDSON, MR. WALTER PETER.

ington pointedly writes to Commissioner Carroll, "why are speculators to pocket so much money? Are not the Commissioners as competent to make bargains?" Alas, they were not. Mr. Law bought from the syndicate and not from the Commissioners.

Washington, being concerned about the building up of the city, was pleased to lodge alternately with Mr. and Mrs. Peter, at what is now 2618-20 K Street, and with Mr. and Mrs. Law, who lived on Capitol Hill. He was familiar with Mr. Law's eccentricities, and he could joke about them, as when he asks Dr. William Thornton to forgive him for writing in



TUDOR PLACE. DESIGNED BY WILLIAM THORNTON, ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL. SOUTH FRONT. THE PALM SHOWN AT THE LEFT WAS GROWN FROM A SLIP TAKEN FROM A PLANT BROUGHT TO BOSTON ON THE SHIP THAT CARRIED THE TEA THROWN OVERBOARD ON A MEMORABLE OCCASION.



haste—"Mr. Law is waiting—& you know he does not wait patiently for anything

TUDOR PLACE. NORTH FRONT. SHOWING THE CIRCULAR BOX HEDGE AND GARDENS.

not even for dinner."

In 1793 Washington bought four lots on the Eastern Branch, and "being unwilling it should be believed he had a greater predilection for the southern part of the city than to the northern," he proposed to buy a like number of lots near Rock Creek; but no attention was paid to his suggestion. However, during the two years following he did buy all of Square 21, directly west of the present Naval Hospital grounds, between Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, D and E Streets, a site now occupied by a storage warehouse and a disused brewery. His first purchase



was accidental, he says; his second was deliberate, for the purpose of building a home for his later years. Had he lived for another decade, as might reasonably have been expected, he would have built on that eminence a house suited to his position, dignity and wealth. There were to be extensive gardens sloping to the south; and although the development of the site would be expensive, he expected to finance it from the proceeds of the sale of western lands.



His faith in the future of the city was unbounded. "A century hence," he writes to his boyhood friend, Mrs. George William Fairfax (then an exile in England), "if this country keeps united, will produce a city, though not as large as London, yet of a magnitude inferior to few others in Europe . . . a situation not excelled for commanding prospect, good water, salubrious air and safe harbor, by any in the world." Had he lived to carry out his intentions, the nation's shrine would have been in the City of Washington rather than at Mount Vernon.

One other real estate venture Washington made in the Federal City. Fearful lest members of Congress should have no roofs over their heads when they assembled at the permanent seat of government in 1800, he built on North Capitol street a double house for their accommodation. By his exam-



THE DRAWING ROOM AT TUDOR PLACE, SHOWING MRS. WASHINGTON'S DESK AND STOOL; ALSO ON THE MANTEL TABLE DECORATIONS FROM MOUNT VERNON.

ple he hoped to stimulate other building. This building passed through many tribulations. At last it was the scene of a mysterious murder. It developed that a frenzied woman climbed the fire escape and shot the lover who had tired of her. Shortly thereafter it was torn down.

Denied the satisfaction of children of his body, Washington put into the Federal City, child of his brain and heart, his hopes and ambitions for the future of his country. Who shall say that he has not builded even more wisely than he knew? One of the favorite pictures of

the Mount Vernon family shows the President and Mrs. Washington seated at a table on which is spread L'Enfant's plan of the National Capital—the finest, grandest, most comprehensive plan ever made for a seat of government. Its broad avenues and focal points were designed while yet London was a labyrinth of narrow, twisting streets and the present Thames Embankment existed only on the discarded plans of Sir Christopher Wren. The Paris of that day had no quays along the Seine, no Arch of Triumph; the Gardens of the Tuilleries were a stone quarry; the boulevards were slums. It was the First Napoleon who aimed to make Paris the capital of the world's taste; it was the Third Napoleon who gave to the city beauty with convenience and ordered grandeur. Washington died a year before the removal of the Government from Philadelphia to the Federal City; but he lived long enough to see the L'Enfant plan adopted by the Congress, the walls of the Capitol and the President's House rising; and such private activity as assured the success of the undertaking.

General Washington's death on December 14, 1799, acted like a turn in the kaleidoscope. The colored particles that owned him as a center took on new combinations and groupings. Mrs. Washington naturally was of prime and immediate consideration; but the light of her life had gone out, and her own end could not be long delayed. As a matter of fact, she lived on at Mount Vernon for two years and five months, comforted by grandchildren and solaced by great grandchildren.

Of Mrs. Washington's four grandchildren, Mrs. Thomas Peter was most like the Dandridges. She was part and parcel of the social life of Georgetown,

and also she had dealings with the more stable of the new people, like the Thorntons,<sup>1</sup> whom the building of the new capital brought thither; but she and her husband kept themselves aloof from the political set. He followed in the footsteps of his father, and his increasing prosperity was steady and solid. Speculation in Washington real estate dragged down his brother-in-law, Thomas Law, and sent Robert Morris, the financier of the Revolution, to a debtor's prison; but it never came nigh Thomas Peter.

Soon he forsook the K street house which his father had built, and on the heights of Georgetown erected a mansion designed by his friend Thornton<sup>1</sup>, the architect of the Capitol, of the Octagon, and of that other Tayloe home, the House on the Square, now the southern portion of the Cosmos Club.

First the Peters built and occupied the two wings of their house; and when Mrs. Peter received from the Washington estate her one-twenty-third, she expended it on the central portion of the house. They called the new estate "Tudor Place." Located beyond the platted portion of Georgetown, it was not subject to being cut into by streets; it stretched from the present Q street to R street and from Thirty-first to Thirty-third.

From its tree-clad eminence one looked over the busy wharves lined with bold-water ships, and off down the broad Poto-

<sup>1</sup> William Thornton was born of English Quaker parents on the Island of Jost van Dyke, West Indies, May 27, 1761; he was educated as a physician in Edinburgh and Paris. In 1786 he came to the United States and lived successively in New York, Wilmington, and Philadelphia. He was a student of architecture, but was not trained as an architect. As a designer he combined a sense of proportion and fertility of invention with good taste. For a time he was a Commissioner of the District of Columbia, and afterwards was appointed the first Commissioner of Patents by President Jefferson, to whom he furnished a plan for the University of Virginia. In 1790 he married Anna Maria Brodeau, of Philadelphia. He died March 28, 1828; she lived until August 16, 1865. Her diaries, covering a period of 63 years, are in the Library of Congress.

mac towards Mount Vernon. On the north the Peters planted a garden, after the fashion of their ancestors, with a hedge-encircled driveway, and mazes of odoriferous box, for the pleasure of themselves, their children and their intimate friends.

Near by, on the east, was "Peter's Grove," built by Thomas Peter's brother, David; and to the north was an estate later known as "The Oaks," where dwelt a niece of Thomas Peter.<sup>1</sup> She had married into the Beverly and Tayloe families, whose seats were on the Rappahannock. George Washington Peter, a son of Thomas and Martha, married a sister of Captain Boyce of "Montrose," now Montrose Park—so closely were all these Georgetown families allied by marriage. It is interesting also to note how the Carrolls, the Tayloes, the Digges, the Beverlys, the Masons, and other Virginia and Maryland families established themselves within the District of Columbia.

Tudor Place was finished in 1815, the same year that saw the overthrow of Napoleon and the birth of that one of the children who was called upon to bear witness to the feelings of the parents by supporting the name of Britannia Wellington. One of her sisters rejoiced in the name, America. Britannia was ten years old when Lafayette came to Tudor Place straight from his call on the President, to do homage to Mrs. Peter, whom he had known when she was a girl at Mount Vernon. He sent back, as a memorial of his visit, a workstand which still occupies a place in the room where it has been used for a century.

When Britannia was twenty-seven years old, she became the wife of Commodore Beverly Kennon, U. S. N. On

February 28, 1844, after less than two years of married life, Commodore Kennon, together with Secretary of State Usher, Secretary of the Navy, Thomas W. Gilmer, was killed by the accidental explosion of a gun on the U. S. S. *Princeton*.

For ninety-six years, lacking one day, Mrs. Kennon lived at Tudor Place, and for sixty-seven years of that period she was a widow. The estate had been held by George Washington Parke Custis in trust for his sister, Martha Peter. Upon his death in 1857, it was vested in Mrs. Kennon by a deed from Robert E. Lee and Mary Custis Lee, the latter the only child of Mr. Custis of Arlington.

The Kennons had one daughter, who married her cousin, Dr. Armisted Peter, and their son and grandson, both bearing the name of Armisted, now make Tudor Place their home, at least for a part of the year.

I was so fortunate as to know Mrs. Kennon during the last decade of her life. Very tall, very slender, with the figure and grace of a young woman, she ever retained her interest in life and especially in the continued development of the National Capital.

It has been said that Tudor Place was to the District of Columbia what Windsor Castle was to England: the seat of royalty. Mrs. Peter in her own person, in her spacious mansion, and in her not ungracious aloofness, represented the Federalist dynasty. When that dynasty was rudely over-turned by the election of Thomas Jefferson instead of General Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, the Washington family almost despaired for the life of the Republic. Jefferson came to feel the responsibility of power, and he had a cultivated mind; but to this day the old families of South Carolina cannot be

<sup>1</sup> Now the home of Hon. and Mrs. Robert Woods Bliss, who have restored house and gardens to more than their original stately beauty.

brought to admit his title to the term "gentleman."

When Mrs. Kennon came to rule at Tudor Place, she carried on the old traditions. Whether or not she feared lest, in those days of suspicion during the Civil War, Tudor Place might go the way of Arlington, at least she averted such a calamity by renting the mansion to Union Army officers. The war over, she resumed her throne and occupied it during the remainder of her life.

Mrs. Washington in her will gave to her granddaughter, Martha Peter, "my writing table and seat to it standing in my chamber." This little mahogany table was found to contain the only two letters extant written by Washington to his wife after their marriage. All the others she had burned. One of these letters, still preserved at Tudor Place, reads thus:

"Philadelphia, June 23, 1775.

"My Dearest:

"As I am within a few minutes of leaving this city, I could not think of departing from it without dropping you a line, especially as I do not know whether it may be in my power to write again till I get to the camp at Boston. I go fully trusting in that Providence, which has been more bountiful to me than I deserve, and in full confidence of a happy meeting with you some time in the fall.

"I have not time to add more as I am surrounded with company to take leave of me. I retain an unalterable affection for you, which neither time nor distance can change. My best love to Jack and Nelly, and regards to the rest of the Family, . . . with the utmost truth and sincerity.

"Yr entire,

"G. WASHINGTON."

To her inherited share of Washington relics, Mrs. Kennon added others rescued from Arlington in 1861, when that estate was seized by the Federal troops. These, together with her own possessions, glorified her home. I recall, besides the Lafayette workstand, the miniature on ivory

that President Washington had painted for Martha Custis.

In the Tudor Place collection are two miniatures of Mrs. Washington—one represents her as the young widow, Mrs. Custis, in lavender gown and a drapery of lace caught at the breast with a butterfly; and the other, painted after her husband's death, in the cap of the period. Accompanying the first miniature are the actual slippers in which the bride stood. The lavender satin is faded and the silver lace is tarnished and torn; but what a sense of personality clings to them and to the filmy stockings and fans and card-boards and the hundred other intimate belongings of this consort and companion, who never allowed her own feelings to interfere with the absolute devotion of her husband to his (and her) country.

Then there are portraits of the Thorns, and of Mrs. Alexander Hamilton, who occupied one of Mrs. Kennon's houses in Georgetown, while she was urging her claim against the Government.

The living at Tudor Place might be, and was, plain, but the thinking was high in courage, and in love and veneration for George Washington. In Mrs. Kennon's august presence, listening to her bright and witty talk of family and affairs, one felt not far removed from the actual presence of one who was the father of his country, indeed, but also who stood in vital relations with a numerous company of flesh and blood boys and girls and men and women.

In beautiful Oak Hill, amid the oaks under which she played as a girl, Brit-tania W. Kennon and Commodore Beverly Kennon rest side by side, with nothing more than their names on the low marble headstones to give clew to the identity of the peaceful sleepers.



## A MESSAGE from the PRESIDENT GENERAL

AS I GO to and from Memorial Continental Hall intent upon the business of our Society, I naturally catch glimpses of the Washington Monument and the Lincoln Memorial in their near-by setting upon the banks of the Potomac River. Each time that I look upon them, no matter how fleeting the glance, I see them not only in their perfect beauty and symmetry of form, but as symbols of the vision of Washington and Lincoln. During this month of February, which is so significant in our historical calendar as the natal month of these two great Americans, they typify to you and to me, and to every one who beholds them, the splendid simplicity of two great souls who dared all for conscience sake, yet with true humility sought Divine guidance in their pursuit of life's daily portion. They also remind us of the patriotism that knew no selfish ends,—and of the fearless determination that endured any sacrifice in the cause of a duty espoused for the well-being of their beloved country and the inalienable rights of their fellow-men.

George Washington had marvelous foresight as to the future growth and development which were to come to our infant nation, and its Capital City, so fittingly named for him. Each year of our progress but serves to bring about a greater realization of his fond hopes for them, since our National Capital is not only the governmental center of one of the greatest nations in the world, but is rapidly becoming the focusing point of vast international problems and their means of adjustment.

With each succeeding twenty-second of February, the birthday of George Washington becomes more significant in world history. Even during his lifetime, his own countrymen made an unparalleled appraisal of his services to the land of his birth. It has only remained for humanity at large to gain a truer significance of the high governmental ideals for which he stood and of the practical realism which so immediately achieved such a notable portion of them. How eminently fitting it is that the Washington Monument takes on a deeper degree of symbolism in the fact that it is the tallest shaft ever erected to the memory of a man!

The President of the United States, Honorable Calvin Coolidge, on December 2, 1924, signed a Joint Resolution, passed by both Houses of Congress, authorizing an appropriation for the participation of the United States in the preparation and completion of plans for the comprehensive observance of that greatest of all historic events, the bicentennial of the birthday of George Washington, on February 22, 1932.

Daughters of the American Revolution have ever striven to signalize the birthday of Washington in a manner befitting this great national day of remembrance, and I am certain that every chapter will pause this year in its engrossing occupations of the present day to again pay tribute to the memory of George Washington, that great figure of the past, whose influence is an ever-living force. Through such patriotic observances among individuals, as organizations in our communities, it is possible to inspire that compelling quality of splendid citizenship which shall contribute to the everlasting righteousness of a government founded upon principles so great and enduring that they are increasingly constituting themselves the political precepts of all mankind.

This is likewise one of the months in which the delegates and alternates to the annual Continental Congress of our Society are elected. Momentous affairs of general policy will confront the Congress, so I feel confident that you will elect representatives who will act for you upon this occasion with unusual care as to the responsibilities which will be their portion. I also trust that many of you who have been unable to attend one of our annual sessions will strive to do so during this coming Congress in April.

LORA HAINES COOK,  
*President General.*



## OLD POHICK CHURCH

Fairfax County, Virginia

By THE REV. SAMUEL A. WALLIS, D. D.

*Rector, 1881-1904*

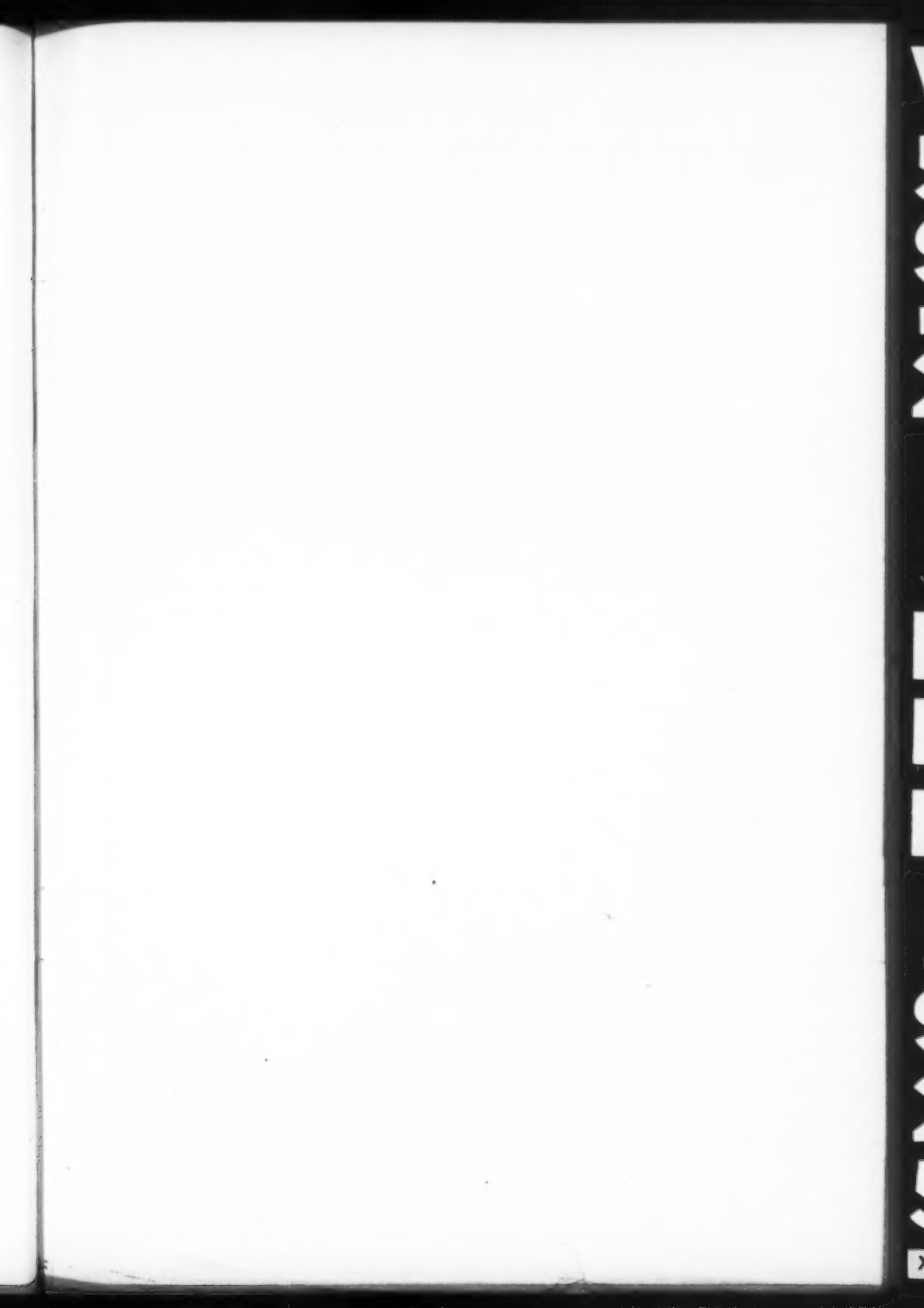
OLD POHICK CHURCH, Truro Parish, Fairfax County, Virginia, has a most interesting history from many points of view, especially from its connection with two of the greatest names of the American Revolution, George Washington, of Mount Vernon, and George Mason, of Gunston Hall, who were both vestrymen and church wardens of the parish.

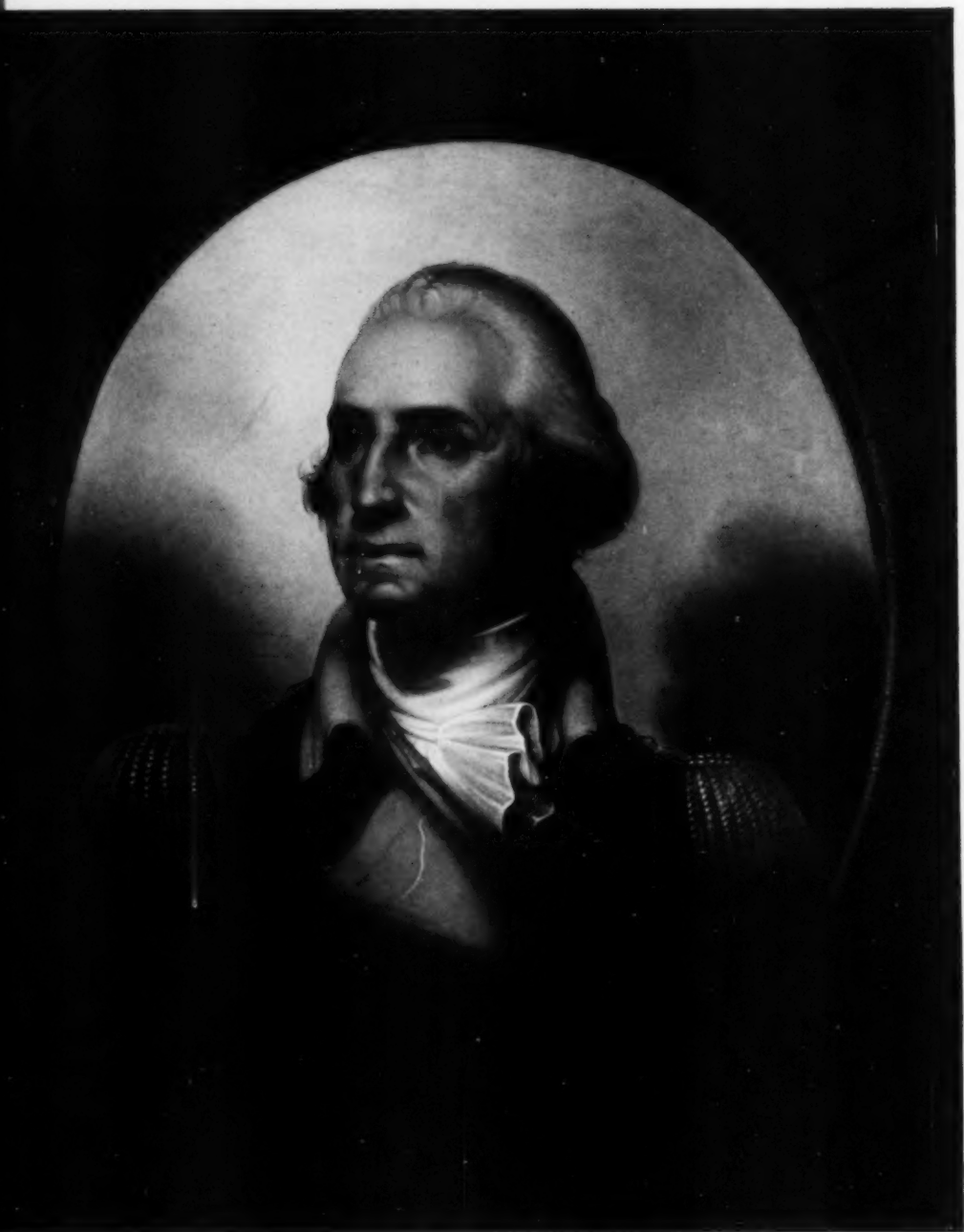
Pohick Church, as indeed the whole of Truro Parish, had only two regular rectors during the entire colonial period. The Rev. Charles Green was the first, being rector from 1737 until his death, in 1765. He was succeeded in the year 1767 by the Rev. Lee Massey, a devoted friend of Washington. He remained in charge for a few years after the Revolution, when, it is said, on account of failing health, he retired to his home, "Bradley," on the Occoquan River, where he died, in 1814.

Early in "Parson" Massey's rectorate the "new" church was built. The parish was growing in population and wealth, and, as elsewhere in tidewater Virginia, the former small frame churches were being replaced by substantial brick edifices. So on the twentieth of November, 1767, when the vestry met to lay the parish levy, a resolution was passed to build a new church, as the former frame one was in need of substantial repairs.

The Articles of Agreement found in the Old Vestry Book for building the new church were made between the Vestry of Truro Parish and Daniel French, Gent., the "undertaker," or contractor, on the 7th day of April, 1769. The church was completed in the year 1773.

The restoration of Pohick Church was carried out during the rectorship of the late Rev. Everard Meade, D. D., who was supported by an able building committee, of which Mr. H. H. Dodge, the Superintendent of Mt. Vernon, was chairman. The Patriotic Societies, such as the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Sons of the Revolution, the Colonial Dames, the Ladies' Association of Mt. Vernon, together with descendants of many of the old pewholders, contributed to the restoration of this historic church, in which the whole country is now so deeply interested.





# Distinguished Jews in the St. Memin Miniatures

BY DOLORES BOISFEUILLET COLQUITT



SAMSON  
LEVY

among its members several distinguished men of Revolutionary fame. These Jews were of a high class, and had come from England, Holland, Portugal, Spain, France, Germany, Jamaica and San Do-



MRS.  
MARTHA  
LEVY

LIKE NESSSES of some distinguished Jews of the post-Revolutionary period are to be seen in the celebrated collection of St. Memin's miniatures at the Corcoran Gallery of Art, Washington: Samson Levy of Philadelphia, his mother, and his wife, Martha Lampley; Hyman Marks of Richmond and Philadelphia, Solomon Moses and Abraham Hart of New York, Andrew Hamilton of "the Woodlands" and Da Costa of Charleston.

About the year 1800, Charleston, S. C., had the largest Jewish population in America, and the congregation, reckoned as one of the richest, included



mingo. They began to establish themselves at Charleston about 1750 and in the course of time branches of these families became resident in New York and Philadelphia.

Joseph Salvador, who came to Charleston, was a merchant prince, director of



DA COSTA



HYMAN MARKS

the East India Company, and a member of the Spanish-Portuguese congregation of Bevis Marks in London. In reality, his name was Jessurum Rodrigues, but it is not known just when the name Salvador was adopted. It is said to occur on the Synagogue registers about 1760, and that there is extant the original grant of arms from the Heralds College, London.

The Lisbon earthquake and the failure of the Dutch East India Company brought financial disaster to the Salvadors, who then turned toward America. Among those coming to Charleston was Joseph Salvador's nephew, Francis, who became Deputy to the Provisional Congress of 1775, which declared South Carolina an independent State, and lost his life in Colonel Andrew Williamson's militia regiment. In Williamson's letter to W. H. Dayton he said of young Salvador: "His manners were those of a polished gentleman, and as such he was intimately known and esteemed by the first Revolutionary characters in South Carolina."

Joseph Salvador was also father-in-law of the Patriot, as his daughter, Sarah,

was Francis' wife. Another daughter, Judith, married Joshua Mendez Da Costa. One of the Da Costas, Isaac, born and educated in London, came to America in 1754 and instituted the Synagogue at Charleston.

Isaac Da Costa was an extensive ship agent, dealing in European and Indian goods, but in 1781 his estates were seized by the British and he was banished to St. Augustine because of his refusal to take British protection. In 1782, he and his son were enrolled among the original members of the Mikveh Israel congregation of Philadelphia, but they returned to Charleston and he died there in 1783. Administration of his estate was granted to Mrs. Sarah Da Costa, Joseph Da Costa, and Samuel Da Costa. Another Da Costa, Abraham, merchant of Georgetown, S. C., married Rebecca Pimenta in 1765.

The Da Costas had their private burial ground at Charleston and its records throw valuable light on the early history of Jews in America and the intercourse that they maintained between extreme ends of the Colonies. Dr. Barnett A. Elzas in his "Old Jewish Cemetery at





SOLOMON MOSES

Charleston" says that when Isaac Da Costa conveyed his private burial ground in Charleston, 1764, to certain trustees, for a place of burial for Jews residing in South Carolina, the deed mentions:

"Joshua Hart, Immanuel Certissos, Joseph Da Costa and Samuel Da Costa, of Charleston.

"Benjamin Mendez Da Costa, Joseph Salvador, Esq., Solomon Da Costa, Moses Franks and Joshua Mendez Da Costa, of the city of London, and members of the Portuguese Jews congregation in the said city known by the name of Sahar Ashamaim.

"Jacob Lopez Torres, Isaac Mendez Turtado, Benjamin Dias Fernández, Isaac Henriguez and Abraham Aguilar, of the Island of Jamaica, and members of the Jews congregation in Kingston in the said Island, known by the name of Sahar Ashamaim.

"Isaac Piza, Benjamin Messias, David Castello, David Lindo, and Isaac Pinheiro, of the Island of Barbadoes, and members of the Jews congregation in Bridgetown in the said Island, by the name of Nidhe Israel.



DA COSTA

"Jacob Franks, Daniel Gomez, Benjamin Gomez, Isaac Mendez Seixas and Hyman Levy, of the city of New York, and members of the Jews congregation in that city known by the name of Scherit Israel.

"Moses Lopez, Moses Levy, Naphtali Hart, Jacob Rods, Rivera and Aaron Lopez, of New Port, R. I., and members of the Jews congregation in the said Island known by the name of Yeshuat Israel.

"Benjamin Scheftal, Mordecai Sheftal, Minis Minis, Isaac De Lyon and Levy Sheftal, of the town of Savannah, and members of the Jews congregation known by the name of Mikve Israel."

Many of the foregoing names are found on the roster of Revolutionary soldiers and patriots, and are represented in the Daughters of the American Revolution. An Abraham Seixas was captain of militia in Charleston, but fought as a lieutenant in the Continental line in Georgia. He was a gallant officer whom Colonel McIntosh mentioned in 1776 as sending to General Lee with some hazardous communications.

He resided in Philadelphia for a time but eventually returned to Charleston.



ANDREW HAMILTON

In the *South Carolina Gazette* of November 18, 1777, is a notice of the marriage of Abraham Mendez Seixas "of the State of Georgia" to Miss Ritcey Hart, daughter of Joshua Hart of Charleston. A Frances Hart of Charleston, daughter of Moses Hart, married, 1761, Mordecai Sheftal, son of Benjamin Sheftal, one of the original Jews who settled in Savannah.

Jacob de la Motta and Jacob De Lyon of Charleston were aides on De Kalb's staff, and it was they who carried him from the field when he fell at the battle of Camden. Jacob Cohen of Charleston, who had emigrated from Prussia in 1773, and lived in Richmond and Philadelphia, served under Moultrie and Lincoln and was a prisoner on the *Torbay* and schooner *Pack Horse*, May 17, 1781. Thomas Farr, Jr., was commissary general of South Carolina and State officer of militia in the Revolution; and Manuel Mordecai Noah served as an officer on Washington's staff and contributed \$100,000 to the cause.

There was organized at Charleston in 1779 by Captain Richard Lushing a military company composed so largely of



ABRAHAM HART

Jews that it derived the name of the "Jew Company." In 1835, some of the Jewish Revolutionary pensioners were: David Sarzedas, lieutenant of Light Dragoons; Mark Lazarus, sergeant; David N. Cardoza, sergeant; and S. Cardoza. In 1838, among the widows receiving pensions were: Sarah Cardoza, age 73, married 1784; Judith Abrahams, age 75, married 1779; Rachel Lazarus, age 76, married 1776; Mrs. Gershom Cohen (New York) and Rebecca Cohen.

Captain Abram Simon was a wealthy Colonial Jew of Georgia who served in the Revolution and died about 1825. His grave is to be seen near his home a few miles from Washington, Ga. It is on the roadside, in a rock enclosure, minus monument or inscription. All this was done according to his request, as well as his order that he be buried standing on his feet with a musket beside him. He was a member of the Legislature; and a fortune which he left was used in founding Mercer University at Macon.

At Philadelphia, the Jews there were of the same high class as at Charleston. Major Benjamin Nones, a French Jew, in Pulaski's regiment, served on the staff

of Lafayette, and afterwards became president of the congregation at Philadelphia. Hyman Marks of that city, who appears in the St. Memin miniatures, married Grace Seixas Judah, and their daughter, Abigail, married Joseph Newhouse in 1839.

Samson Levy (son of Samson and Martha Levy) was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar in 1787, and his "excellent manners, good temper and merri-ment made him ever welcome in society." His wife, the beautiful Martha Lampley, as well as his mother and himself, sat for a miniature by St. Memin. He was one of the signers of the Non-Importation Resolutions, adopted October 25, 1765, in which the signers agreed "not to have any goods shipped from Great Britain until after the repeal of the Stamp Act."

Other Philadelphia Jewish merchants who signed this famous document, now preserved in Independence Hall, were: Benjamin Levy, Joseph Jacobs, Hyman Levy, Jr., Moses Mordecai, Mathias Bush, David Franks, Michael and Bernard Gratz.

David Franks (Colonel) served with Washington in the Revolution and as confidential aide until his death. His portrait in miniature was painted by Peale at Valley Forge, 1778-79. Franks was sent abroad by Congress as the bearer of the Treaty of Peace. His father, Jacob Franks, figured in the early settlement of Ohio in 1790.

David Franks' daughters, celebrated belles of Philadelphia society, married General Oliver de Lacy of the British army, General Sir Henry Johnson, and Andrew Hamilton of "the Woodlands" (Philadelphia), whose miniature appears in the St. Memin collection.

Bernard and Michael Gratz were Germans who came to America about 1754. Michael married, 1769, Miriam Simon (d. 1808) and they were the parents of Rebecca, celebrated as Scott's inspiration for Rebecca in "Ivanhoe." Rebecca Gratz was the aunt of Major-General Alfred Mordecai (1804-87), who was breveted in 1848 for his services during the war with Mexico. Rachel, another daughter of Michael Gratz, married Solomon Moses of the St. Memin miniatures.

The name Mordecai figured in South Carolina, Georgia, Virginia, and Pennsylvania. Jacob Mordecai (1762-1838) was a Philadelphian and sergeant of a militia association of youths that had the honor of escorting the first American Congress into that city.

Abraham Hart, of the St. Memin miniatures, came from Germany in 1804 and his wife, Sarah, daughter of Aaron Stork of Holland, arrived in 1807. Their son, Abraham, born at Philadelphia, 1810, was a publisher and merchant. He married, 1831, Rebecca Cohen Isaacks (d. 1880) of New York, daughter of Samson Mears and Catherine Cohen Isaacks—descendants of exiles from Spain during the Inquisition. Her father was the son of Moses Isaacks, who served in the American Revolution.

Israel Jacobs was the first Jewish member of Congress from Pennsylvania, 1791-93; and Isaac Miranda was the first Jew to hold a judicial position in Philadelphia. Haym Salomon of the same city, a native of Poland, who died in Philadelphia in 1784, leaving a widow and several small children, gave more than half a million dollars to the cause of the Revolution in addition to the pecuniary assistance he rendered Jefferson, Madison, Lee, Steuben, St. Clair, and Monroe.



# A PAGE IN HERALDRY

Conducted by EDITH ROBERTS RAMSBURGH

Drawings by Zoë LEE H. ANDERSON

## CORNELIUS

The first family of the name of which there is any record is Faustus Cornelius who, under Pompey, in the siege of Jerusalem B. C. 50, was the first general to enter the city.

The next in order is Caius Cornelius, questor and secretary of the Treasury in Rome under Julius Cæsar, B. C. 45. The next is Cornelius, the Centurian Commander of an Italian Cohort at Cæsarea in the year A. D. 37 or 41. He became a convert to the preaching of the Apostle Peter and was the first Gentile to



be baptized into the Christian faith.

Cornelius, Bishop of Rome, called 21st Pope, suffered martyrdom in 253 A. D. There was also Cornelius the 4th Bishop of Antioch, A. D. 167, and many others of note throughout the ages.

The first Cornelius to settle in America was Aaron Cornelius, a sea captain, who settled at Flushing, L. I., 1639 and was one of the patentees of that part of Long Island covered at the present time by the towns of Flushing, Oyster Bay, Hempstead and Jamaica.

One of the most noted of this family was Dr. Elias Cornelius born 1758 at Hempstead, who had just begun the study of medicine when the Revolution broke out. He entered the service of his country at the age of twenty years, as surgeon's mate in the 2nd Rhode Island Regiment under Colonel Israel Angell, was taken prisoner and confined in Provost Prison, N. Y. 1778, escaped by swimming the Hudson River and rejoined his regiment. Later he attended General Lafayette through a severe illness, in recognition of which service Lafayette presented him with his sword, and it is now in the possession of his grandson.

## STEWART

The Royal race of Stewart or Stuart boasts a line of unbroken ancestry equaled by few families who have occupied the thrones of Europe. The history of the family of Stewart, Na Stiubhartich, begins before the invention of surnames, first used by the Normans in the twelfth century. David I, ruler of Scotland 1124-1153, made Walter Na Stiubhartich the head Steward of his household and changed his name to Stewart. He became the progenitor of the Royal Stewart family.



The house of Stewart or Stuart provided a race of kings who occupied the throne of Scotland for upwards of 300 years and England over 100 years, and from them the present dynasty of Great Britain is descended.

Walter Stewart, sixth hereditary Lord High Stewart, married Marjorie, daughter of King Robert Bruce; his son Robert 2nd was the first Stewart king. The Stewarts continued upon the throne of Scotland in unbroken succession from father to son to James V, who was succeeded by his daughter Mary, Queen of Scots. James 6th of Scotland and 1st of England, son of Mary and Darnley, united the crowns of Scotland and England. The Stewart Clan, wearing the Royal Stewart Tartan, was considered one of the bravest and strongest of Scottish Clans.

Many Stewart families emigrated to America with the early Scottish settlers, and their names have been entwined in Colonial, Revolutionary and modern American history.

Matthew Stewart, of Scotland, who settled in North Carolina in 1750, has descendants in various States. He was the founder of the Philadelphia Presbyterian Church near Charlotte, North Carolina, and a patriot in the Revolution. His son William was also a patriot.

# Genealogical Gleanings

By MRS. JAMES H. STANSFIELD

*Registrar General, N. S. D. A. R.*

NO more appropriate poem could be selected for the Department of the Registrar General than the one which begins, "Backward, Turn Backward, O Time, in Thy Flight," and we might add a line not in the original stanza, "Give us correct dates not now in sight."

Dear readers, those of you who are not Chapter Registrars do not realize the large numbers of applicants to the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution who apparently are "little orphan Annie's and have no folks at all." At least the amount of omitted data in application papers might justify this conclusion.

We are daily in receipt of many letters of inquiry regarding pending papers and it may be helpful to review here the reasons for various tribulations which affect the applicant and the Registrar General alike.

For instance, an applicant may inquire, "Why may I not be accepted, inasmuch as my mother (or other relative) was accepted years ago on this same ancestry and record?" The answer is simply this, that more complete data is required nowadays than formerly. Papers of members entering years ago do not contain enough proof of service of ancestor nor dates of births, deaths and marriages in the several generations to verify the claims therein contained.

It is necessary to write hundreds of letters to applicants for these dates in their line of descent and for proof where the same may be found. Such proofs may be published or unpublished records,

wills, deeds, tombstone and Bible records, town, county, church, and census records. To be sure, all dates are not required, but certainly we must have sufficient to prove each generation. This will make our records authentic and of real value, not only for the present, but also for the future.

Attention is called to the fact that a record of service of a Revolutionary soldier may be obtained from the Adjutant General of a State or from the Commissioner of Pensions, but be sure in making the request that you know definitely the State from which your ancestor served. Also, do not assume by merely obtaining a service that this proves the soldier to be *your* ancestor. There were many men of the same name serving at the same time.

A recent problem arose from the fact that the six sons of a Revolutionary hero each named a son for his father and each also named a daughter for his mother. The hopeless confusion which this would have caused if dates were not required for the line of descent is obvious.

Another case may be used for illustration: Two soldiers by the name of John Ramsey served in the Revolutionary War from the same State, but from different counties. One married Miss Elizabeth Birdsong. The other married Mrs. Elizabeth Birdsong. The trouble and confusion resulting from such a situation is apparent if dates were not required.

In spite of the fact that we are not supposed to do any original research work on application papers, an applicant

presented herself at the office one day offering very incomplete papers and stating: "I know the dates are missing, but I have no time to hunt them up; that is *your business*."

She had been entirely misinformed, as the office examines correctly prepared papers *only*.

Another incident regarding mistaken impressions of our genealogical requirements is illustrated in an interview with an applicant in which, in answer to a query as to her grandmother's name, with date of birth and death, the applicant said: "Why do I need those dates? I am descended from my grandfather, not my grandmother."

Usually Chapter Registrars work diligently to assist applicants, and to them the genealogists at headquarters express deep appreciation. Many write first to know whether a certain record has been established; if so, the name of a member admitted on that line may be given. The member addressed may or may not assist her distant kin, but usually she does, with the result of many delightful exchanges of family traditions and mutual helpfulness.

One Chapter Registrar worked for three days at the Library of Congress on a certain paper, for the most part in unindexed volumes, and the only conclusion she could reach was that the applicant's grandfather had been married three times. Upon consulting the applicant as to whether she knew of more than one marriage of her grandfather, the Registrar was informed: "Certainly, there were three marriages; I could have told you that, but I wanted to see what you could find out."

In examining application papers we have discovered some valorous deeds in family traditions which we feel are worthy to share with our readers: One

ancestor was said to have been noted for his great strength; he is said to have thrown a horse over a ten-rail fence and to have squeezed a bear to death.

Another ancestor was recorded as being a "Minuet Man, and when the Minuet sounded, off he marched."

Yet another soldier is said to have "married a Quaker lady and after a life of fighting, died one."

One paper relates that her ancestor, a Scotch-Irishman, came to America with the Hessians, surrendered at Yorktown and later entered the ministry and became a renowned preacher in the *Dutch Reformed Church*."

Sometimes we wonder if after all airships did not exist in Revolutionary days, or else how did a soldier living on a farm in Western Pennsylvania arrive in time to serve at the Battle of Lexington?

Likewise, we are glad that merry-go-rounds had not been invented in 1775, for otherwise we might be asked to accept as a Revolutionary hero a man who ran a merry-go-round, claiming that his great granddaughters were truly Daughters of the Revolution.

Some names of the children of the Revolutionary period are interesting to note; these have been taken from papers on file. In a list of twenty-one children, the first was named Mirilda Melvina Minerva; another was Sarah Jane Elizabeth Ellen; Deborah Angeline Ann; Sophrona Rebecca; when it came to the twentieth the baby son was named Twenty, a single name. And the last on the list, the twenty-first, a little son, was given the name of Plenty.

Again, in a list of fifteen, we find the following names: The first child was named Welcome; the second was Desire; the third was Mercy, and the fifteenth was named Finis.

And we say the same in conclusion.



# Book-Plates of Signers of the Declaration

BY FLORENCE SEVILLE BERRYMAN

*Illustrated by C. K. Berryman and from  
Original Plates*

THE American Revolution stands out in the history of all times as the only instance of warfare of this type which never became identified with the ignorant, vicious, lawless element of the nation. Far from being the blind and savage emotional outburst of an uncontrollable mob, as the French of 1790, and the most recent Russian revolutions were, our war for independence came about only after all other efforts toward attaining justice from the Crown had failed.

This is no phenomenon of war, but its logical sequence when one considers the type of men which the Colonies had selected to guide them, the members of the Continental Congress. No estimate of them could be more impressive than that of an Englishman, William Pitt:

"When you consider their decency, firmness and wisdom," he said, "you cannot but respect their cause, and wish to make it your own. . . . No nation or body of men can stand in preference to the general Congress at Philadelphia."

The Revolution had been in progress for over a year, during which the sentiment for separation from England spread and culminated in the Declaration of Independence. This grew out of a resolution by Richard Henry Lee, of Virginia, introduced into the Congress on June 7, 1776. The fifty-six men who signed the Declaration did so with a complete realization of what the act would entail upon them. When John

Hancock, president of the Congress, already with an English reward of £500 upon his head, said in his appeal for unanimous action, "We must all hang together," Benjamin Franklin replied, "Yes, we must indeed, all hang together, or most assuredly we shall all hang separately."

They had more to lose than the average man, for they were almost all wealthy and successful in their various professions. There was not a failure or an ignorant man among them, twenty-seven, in fact, being college graduates here or abroad; and they were a highly representative body, including lawyers, agriculturists, physicians, merchants, soldiers, and a clergyman. Nor were they impetuous youths, hungry for adventure. Their average age was nearly forty-four years. And every one of them died without a stain on his honor or character.

So much has been said about the Declaration of Independence and its signers by men and women famous in the fields of literature and oratory, that it would seem scarcely possible to utter a single new thought upon a subject so great and near to the heart of every American. But the Declaration itself and the men who made it must always arrest the attention of even the casual reader. With that idea in mind, it may be of interest to tell something about the book-plates of the signers. Surely these

Thanks are due to the American Antiquarian Society of Worcester, Mass., for the use of seven plates reproduced herewith, and to the New York State Library for the use of two.—Editor.



*John Adams*



little symbols of the scholarly attainments of men whose mere mention arouses patriotic emotion are of exceeding interest.

Sixteen signers, more than one-fourth of that immortal body, have left book-plates. It is highly probable that many more possessed them also, but so far, no proofs have been discovered.

John Adams, second President of the United States, and the sole delegate from Massachusetts who had an ex-libris, is the only one of the sixteen who can be truly said to be familiar to everyone from early school-days, due to his prominent part in the nation's history.

He seconded Lee's resolution, and was one of the committee of five chosen to actually draft the Declaration. This liberty resolution

was the "first political act of the American people in their independent sovereign capacity," and Adams was its floor manager. He maneuvered it through the Congress, and directed the campaign for favorable public sentiment, sending Samuel Chase to Maryland and Dr. Benjamin Rush throughout Pennsylvania to speak in its behalf. Incidentally, these two signers also had book-plates.

Thomas Jefferson called Adams the "Colossus of the contest; the ablest advocate and defender of the Declaration." It is a curious fact that Jefferson and Adams both died on July 4, 1826, the fiftieth anniversary of the Declaration. As Adams was dying, he was asked for some sentiment for the day.

"Independence forever," he replied, these being his last words.

His book-plate has a Latin motto in the same vein, "You will keep liberty, friendship and good faith." It is armorial, and is surrounded with thirteen stars. The Boylston arms are used.

This book-plate of John Adams was engraved in London by Carpenter in 1783, doubtless during Adams' trip abroad to sign the Treaty of Peace in Paris in that year.

It is considered the most interesting and typically American book-plate, for it is intimately connected with the beginnings of the new nation. On the day the Declaration was signed, a committee of the Continental Congress was appointed, with Adams as one, to prepare a seal for the new country. No design was adopted, but at least one design is known to have been made by Adams according to statements found among his writings, and the motto on this plate, from Tacitus, is the one he selected. The arms, legend and stars are on the seal he used at signing the Treaty, so undoubtedly it was his

design, which he diverted to his own personal use, after it had been rejected by the Congress.

One of the physicians who signed was Oliver Wolcott, of Connecticut, a descendant of an aristocratic and ancient family, tracing its line from Wales in the tenth century, through Sir John Wolcott, who died in 1325, and Henry, the first of the name in America, who landed at Plymouth in 1630.

Wolcott was a graduate of Yale, and practiced law for a while in Litchfield, the county seat where he resided. But the Colonies needed his services, and he was accordingly elected a member of the Continental Congress, intermittently for ten years, not only establishing the new nation, but fighting for it as well. He raised and commanded Connecticut volunteers in the defense of New York in August, 1776; in the campaign against General Burgoyne, and in defense of Connecticut, in 1779. For ten years he was lieutenant-governor of Connecticut, and governor for almost two, being claimed by death before his term expired.

Wolcott was fifty years old when he signed the Declaration and lived to see his son, Oliver, Secretary of the Treasury in Washington's Cabinet. His book-plate shows the ancestral arms, and is Jacobean in style, having no motto. The son also used it. Wolcott's name on each plate is written by hand.

The British took full vengeance upon Lewis Morris, as well as two of the other signers from New York, Col. William Floyd, and Francis Lewis. Morris was apparently the only one of the delegation to possess a book-plate, which is armorial and Chippendale in style, bearing the Latin motto, "At length he is conquered." This might be interpreted in various ways but has a tragic significance to us, real-

izing that Morris paid dearly for his patriotism. The British drove his family into exile, devastated his farm, ruined his beautiful mansion, and burned to the ground a magnificent forest of more than a thousand acres on his estate. Such havoc would seem sufficient to conquer any man's spirit; but it did not affect Morris, for he was a member of the New York Senate after the War, his final public service.

Lewis Morris, a Yale graduate and a half-brother of the more famous Gouverneur, was equally devoted to the cause of the Colonies. In 1775, he went on a mission to the Indians to influence their support of the American instead of the British side. In addition to signing the Declaration, he was a brigadier general of militia during



LEWIS MORRIS

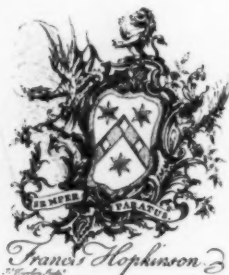
*Lewis Morris, Esq.*

RICHARD STOCKTON

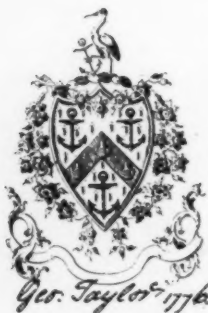
*Richard Stockton*



FRANCIS HOPKINSON



GEORGE TAYLOR



the War, thus rendering the nation double duty.

Of all the martyrs of the Declaration, none suffered so greatly as Richard Stockton, of New Jersey. He was a Princeton graduate and a lawyer, intellectually brilliant, but had always been physically delicate. Not long after he signed the Declaration he realized the danger of reprisals upon his family as well as himself, and returned home to place them in safety. This done, he went to a friend's home. Both were taken prisoners by the British, dragged from their beds at night, stripped and thrown into the common gaol at Amboy, and later in New York. Stockton suffered not only imprisonment but the most inhuman treatment. He was denied sufficient clothing to protect him from

the cold, and even food for as long as twenty-four hours at a time. These conditions were reported to Congress, which protested to General Howe, threatening to treat all British prisoners similarly. During his imprisonment, the British laid waste his estate, burning personal papers and a large library.

Stockton contracted a fatal disease in gaol, and when released found himself in such utter poverty that he only obtained food and clothing through the charity of his friends. Broken in health and spirit, he died in 1781, before the United States' complete independence had been officially recognized by England. Fortunately, his book-plate has been preserved to us, armorial, with a motto meaning, "All things depend on God." It is Chippendale in style.

Another signer from New Jersey was Francis Hopkinson, a lawyer and noted judge of Pennsylvania, and the most versatile of the sixteen under consideration. He achieved fame as an author, his ballad, "The Battle of the Kegs," being immortal in American literature. He was also an accomplished musician, a clever artist, and gifted in many branches of science. His services to the patriotic cause were wholly executive, but more valuable than he could have rendered as a fighter.

The Hopkinson book-plate, armorial, with motto, "Always prepared," was made by Henry Dawkins, one of the most famous of early American engravers. For an ex-libris collector who wishes to specialize, no group can be more interesting than the works of these men, who were often self-taught in their art, and achieved an astounding degree of excellence. Henry Dawkins, however, was not a strikingly admirable character or a great artist, and is interesting for his irregularities. He was a copyist of Eng-

lish plates, and his own designs are generally debased Chippendale style, the Hopkinson plate being an example. He did not confine his engraving to book-plates, but did everything in that line, even making counterfeit Continental currency, for which he was imprisoned, and addressed a curious communication to the Committee of Safety, six months later, asking to be put to death, as he was so miserable. This does not appear to have been granted. About two dozen plates are considered to have been made by Dawkins.

The "debased Chippendale" type of plate is one in which the dainty decorative ideas have been carried to grotesque extremes. The graceful curves of scrolls and rich flower borders are burdened with fiery dragons, plump cupids, shepherds and damsels in fancy dress costume, and many other irrelevant objects, which remind one of a mantel of 1890 or thereabouts too lavishly bedecked with bric-a-brac.

The Declaration was not signed on July 4th, as is popularly supposed, except by John Hancock, president of the Congress, and Charles Thomson, secretary. Some of the delegates refused to sign, which led to the election of new members on July 20th, of which number was George Taylor, of Pennsylvania. Incidentally, he was one of the eight foreign-born signers, having come from Ireland in 1736, penniless and friendless. He went to work for a Mr. Savage, of Durham, Pa., feeding the furnace in an iron foundry. He soon rose to be a clerk, and as he possessed a good education, became a valuable member of the firm. When Savage died, Taylor married his wife.

Taylor was a member of the Provincial Assembly for five consecutive years, up to 1770, then again in 1775. He was a

delegate to the Continental Congress but one year, being sixty when he signed, and died four years later. Taylor's book-plate is armorial, in the Ribbon-and-Wreath style, and has no motto.

The Ribbon-and-Wreath style is simple and attractive, with the two features in different forms, as the principal decoration. The shield is often heart-shaped, and appears to be suspended, with a wreath draped over it, and seldom has a background. This style became popular in England before the Revolution, but was not extensively used here until the dawn of the nineteenth century. The foremost of our Colonial engravers, however, employed it in Boston within two or three years after it first appeared in England, which speaks





volumes for his up-to-dateness.

Pennsylvania had the largest delegation of Signers, but only one other ex-libris owner, Dr. Benjamin Rush, who campaigned for the Declaration throughout the State. Like Taylor, he was a friendly delegate elected late.

Rush was a celebrated physician of Philadelphia and noted for his philanthropy. A contemporary said he esteemed the "poor his best patients, for God was their paymaster." He was one of the youngest Signers, being barely thirty-one.

His ex-libris is rare, as he is said to have destroyed all copies of it he could find. It was made in England, in Chippendale style, and has the Rush arms, motto, and his name. The motto, "I learn to succor the unfortunate," fits him well. He evidently consid-

ered the book-plate an attractive accessory to a library, as he gave one to his friend Dr. Sam'l P. Griffiths in 1788, bearing a Latin motto, "Not given but loaned."

Two of the three members from Delaware owned book-plates, George Read and Thomas McKean. The former was a lawyer of marked ability who held high public offices during his life. He had been attorney-general of Kent, Delaware, and Sussex Counties for nine years preceding his election to the Congress. And after the war he was twice elected U. S. senator, 1789 and 1793, but resigned then to assume the office of Chief Justice of his State.

But the quaintest and most interesting fact about George Read is not that he signed the Declaration, but that by his presence of mind he enlisted British aid in carrying out his patriotic duties!

Soon after the battle of Brandywine, George Read, as vice-president of the Commonwealth, had to take charge when the presiding officer was taken prisoner. He and his family were in Philadelphia at the time, and had to cross the Delaware River, which was closely watched by British ships strung along its whole distance. Read and his family secured a boat at Salem, N. J., where the river was about five miles wide and crossed almost to the Delaware bank, when the craft grounded just far enough from shore to prevent a landing. At that moment they were spied by a British ship, which quickly approached. But Read, with his wife's aid, destroyed all evidences of identification on their baggage and when the English boat drew alongside he told its commander that he was a country gentleman returning home from a vacation. The presence of Read's mother, wife, and children corroborated



his tale, and the English crew not only allowed him to land, but assisted him in removing all his baggage, and he was enabled to proceed without delay to the Colony's headquarters and assume his duties.

George Read's book-plate is armorial in design and has no motto.

The patriotism which stirred the heart of Thomas McKean was peculiarly intense. Not content with the active part he had taken in the fighting, he was so eager to have his name set down on the immortal document that when he became president of the Continental Congress in 1781 it passed a special resolution permitting him to add his signature. He had been present on July 4th, 1776, hearing all the discussion about the Declaration, which he warmly supported, but was called away to join his regiment before the delegates signed the document on August 2nd.

McKean's book-plate may have been made abroad, as the signature of the engraver is distinctly French—M. de Bruls. It is armorial and Chippendale in style, having as its motto, "A sound mind in a sound body."

Two States vied with each other to honor McKean and gain his services, practically throughout his life. He was a native of Pennsylvania and was admitted to the bar in Delaware. In 1765 he was elected a member of the Pennsylvania Assembly and appointed a judge in Delaware. He represented the latter State for nine consecutive terms in the Continental Congress, and at the same time was continuously re-elected to the office of assemblyman in Pennsylvania. When Delaware conferred her highest office on him, Pennsylvania countered by making him Chief Justice for 22 years, after which he became governor of that

State also. He lived to be 84, one of the ripest old ages among the Signers.

Honors for sending the largest number of book-plate owners to the Congress go to Maryland, whose delegation of four men boasted three with the *ex-libris*: Samuel Chase, William Paca, and Charles Carroll of Carrollton.

Samuel Chase was one of the men sent to his own State by Adams to speak for the Declaration of Independence, for Maryland was long hesitant to give it her support. A wiser choice could not have been made, for Chase had the fiery tongue and vivid personality, plus youth (he was one of the youngest signers, being only 35), which earned him the title "Demosthenes of Maryland" by lovers of freedom; and that of





"foul-mouthed and inflaming son of discord" by the Tory mayor of Annapolis.

Chase was the son of an Episcopal minister. He was a prominent member of Maryland's provincial congress and of the "Sons of Liberty." In company with Benjamin Franklin and Charles Carroll, he went on the fruitless mission to Canada to urge the Canadians to take the Colonies' side. In 1778 Chase drew up the address which Congress published and ordered read in all churches, to counteract the effect of conciliatory bills which Britain was about to pass. After the war he went to England to recover \$650,000 belonging to Maryland. He served as chief justice of two Maryland courts, and Washington appointed him an Associate Justice of the Su-

preme Court in 1796. The Samuel Chase book-plate is the only example known by John Boyd, a Philadelphia engraver. It is a delicate and attractive Chippendale design, with the family arms. The motto means "Yield not to misfortune."

An intimate friend of Chase was William Paca. He was Chase's senior by one year; was also active in the State legislature and a delegate to Congress the same years as Chase. When Maryland adopted her constitution she made Paca a State senator; then chief justice of two successive courts, and governor in 1782.

Paca had been educated at Philadelphia College and at Middle Temple and was an ardent patriot. Washington appointed him U. S. district judge in 1789.

Known as the last surviving signer, Charles Carroll was also the only one to add his residence to his signature. He did this from no ostentatious pride, but because he wished to take full responsibility for his action as distinguished from other relatives of the same name. Every generation of the family for 225 years has had a Charles Carroll. The Signer was the third of the name in America, and, like the three other delegates from Maryland, he was a lawyer, having received his education in England at the Inner Temple, and in France. He had become a leader of public opinion before the Revolution, through his brilliant opposition to the British law taxing those of every faith and no faith for support of the Church of England.

Carroll was one of the wealthiest and most intellectual men of the Colonies, and his signature made vast property, livestock and specie a target for possible British confiscation. It is a satisfaction to recall that his beautiful old manor house, Doughoregan, was unmolested,

and remains to this day one of the finest examples of the American home of the Colonial period. Carroll, the Signer, added a beautiful private chapel to the mansion, and helped found St. Charles College.

Carroll not only was the last of the Signers, but attained the greatest age, ninety-six years. His book-plate is armorial, in Chippendale design and has no motto. The plate was made in 1765.

Book-plates were more extensively used in Virginia in Colonial and Revolutionary times than in any other colony. Yet only one of her delegates had his own, George Wythe, a noted lawyer, statesman, and a teacher of future Presidents. Wythe's book-plate is the usual armorial Chippendale type, with a Latin motto, "Upright both in prosperity and perils." Mr. William E. Baillie, who presented his notable collection of 25,000 items to the Metropolitan Museum as a gift to the United States, considered Wythe's plate so valuable, probably because of its owner's greatness, that he paid \$100 for it.

Wythe was a noted member of the House of Burgesses and was sent to the Continental Congress in 1775, where he represented Virginia for two years, but must have been absent the day most of the delegates signed, August 2, 1776, for he did not place his name upon the document until the 27th. In 1777 he became Chancellor of Virginia's Court of Chancery for twenty years. The amanuensis of his court for four years was none other than Henry Clay.

The greatest American engraver of Colonial times, Nathaniel Hurd, made the book-plate of William Hooper, Signer from North Carolina. It was engraved before the war, probably when Hooper was at Harvard, for he was a Southerner

only by adoption, having been born in Boston, where he studied law under James Otis, the famous patriot. He later settled in Wilmington, N. C., and became eminent in his profession. He represented Wilmington in the General Assembly in 1773, and wrote a series of papers against the Crown, signing himself "Hampden." He was speaker of the Convention at Hillsboro and Halifax, N. C.

Although only thirty-four when he signed the Declaration, Hooper had been a member of each preceding Congress, serving on important committees. The British desire for vengeance upon all the Signers manifested itself in driving Hooper from his home near Wilmington. While he was in Philadelphia a war-sloop in the Cape Fear



BUTTON GWINNETT



THOMAS HEYWARD JR.



River fired upon a dwelling-house belonging to his estate.

Hurd was a Boston man and was principally an engraver of northern book-plates. His work gives us the best examples of pure Chippendale style, which is the more remarkable in that Hurd was self-taught in his art. He made a few Jacobean plates and some in the Ribbon-and-Wreath design, but as the former were waning in popularity and the latter had scarcely become established, Chippendale was his usual style, and is seen in the William Hooper plate, armorial, and motto, "This also for those who obey."

The entire delegation from South Carolina were young men, Lynch and Rutledge being only twenty-six years of age when they signed, Heyward thirty, and Middleton thirty-three. Thomas Heyward alone had an ex-libris; armorial, Chippendale, and mottoless.

South Carolina incidentally suffered much at the hands of the British. Three of her signers, in active military service, were taken prisoners, and the other, Thomas Lynch, Jr., was drowned at sea when only thirty years old.

Heyward had received his education in England and traveled widely in Europe. In spite of his extreme youth, he was an able lawyer and was judge of one of the criminal and civil courts of his State in 1778, which held sessions in Charleston, near the British lines. He presided at the trial of persons accused of treason, who were found guilty and executed in full view of the enemy. He was an active army officer as well as a judge, and engaged in the defense of Charleston.

Heyward was captured and imprisoned in St. Augustine for a year, during which his plantation was raided and his slaves scattered by the British; 130 of them were never recovered. His misfortunes did not end there. On his liberation, he was being taken to Philadelphia aboard a British ship and fell overboard. He managed to escape drowning by clinging to the rudder until he was rescued.

Eight of the Signers were of foreign birth, the two Englishmen being Robert Morris of Pennsylvania and Button Gwinnett of Georgia.

Gwinnett came to America when thirty-eight years old, first settling in Charleston, S. C., and later moving to Savannah, Ga. He had only been here five years when elected a delegate to the Continental Congress. He was a candidate for the position of brigadier general in opposition to General Lachlin McIntosh, who won the coveted appointment. This and other disappointments incensed Gwinnett, and he challenged McIntosh to a duel, which was fought on May 15, 1777, with pistols at twelve paces. Both were wounded, Gwinnett so seriously that he died within two weeks.

Button Gwinnett is famous among autograph collectors, as his signature is the rarest among all the Signers and no autograph letters by him are known. At an auction of rare old volumes, documents, autographs, etc., of the late George C. Thomas, held in Philadelphia on the 18th of November, a dealer paid \$14,000 for an authentic autograph of Button Gwinnett. It is said to be one of the rarest autographs in American history.

# Historic Lithographs by Currier and Ives

By HELEN WRIGHT  
*Print Division, Library of Congress*

CURRIER AND IVES—the firm name does not have as familiar a ring as it did four decades ago when it was a household word to our great grandparents. But lucky is he today who can boast a Currier and Ives lithograph, which in the past decorated thousands of American homes.

So rare are some of the lithographs and so great the demand for them by art collectors that fancy prices can be obtained by the fortunate owner. At a sale several years ago in the Anderson Galleries in New York City, two hundred and thirty-four prints by Nathaniel Currier and Currier and Ives brought nearly ten thousand dollars. Other sales have netted even larger amounts, showing a steadily increasing interest in the old prints. Originally their cost was between three and five dollars apiece.

The firm in the beginning was known simply as N. Currier and bore his name from 1846 to 1857, when it was changed to Currier and Ives. Its plant was in Nassau Street, New York City.

Currier and Ives lithographs of the Revolutionary War are not only of historic but artistic value. That representing the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, from the painting by John Trumbull, and lithographed by N. Currier in 1852, brought two hundred and eighty dollars at a recent sale; while the print, "A Check," depicting the redoubtable Davy Crockett (dear to every American boy), firing upon an attacking party of Indians, was sold for one hundred and fifteen dollars.

Aside from the Revolutionary series, in which Currier and Ives illustrated practically every noteworthy achievement and stirring episode of that period in American history, they also published portraits of American generals, heroes, and presidents of the United States.

The development of the country, the American Indian and the picturesque early West were most graphically portrayed by them. "The Rocky Mountains," one of their earlier sketches, is very rare and is priced at over two hundred dollars. Another print of pioneer days, "The Wayside Inn," after the painting by F. F. Palmer, is valued as high as one hundred and fifty-five dollars.

An equally popular series of colored lithographs were the American clipper ships, trotters and thoroughbreds, and views of the Mexican and Civil Wars. Later came the Lincoln series of caricatures. Two of the best known of them are the "Nigger in the Wood Pile" and the "Rail Candidate."

These two pictures, in which Lincoln is the central figure, were issued soon after his nomination and are said to be based on the photograph taken of him in Chicago in 1857. "It is a powerful face, full of the same sad and noble dignity which became more deeply marked upon it in later years, the face, indeed even then, of the kindly, earnest, brave, far-seeing man of Lowell's immortal ode."

Besides their patriotic war series, caricatures, and humorous sketches, Currier and Ives issued an enormous number of prints "to hang in the home." These con-



THE WAYSIDE INN

sisted of landscapes and home scenes that made instant appeal. They were original sketches, many of them of artistic value, and they reflected a national spirit—a simple desire for art that was within the reach of the humblest.

We are indebted for the art of lithography to a chance discovery made by Aloys Senefelder, of Prague, Bohemia, when his mother asked him to write out the washing list!

Senefelder, who was born in 1795, was a writer of plays and he made a very precarious livelihood thereby. In order to save the cost of having his plays printed he tried reproducing the copy on copper plates by etching, but as each page required a separate plate, this was too costly and repolishing the plate was too laborious, so he experimented with fine grained limestone. To quote his own words describing the momentous occasion—

"I had just succeeded in polishing a stone plate which I intended to cover with etching ground in order to continue my exercises in writing backwards (as the impression was, of course, reversed) when my mother entered the room and desired me to write her the list for the washer woman who was waiting for the linen. I happened not to have even the smallest slip of paper, as my little stock had been entirely exhausted, nor was there even a drop of ink in the inkstand. As the matter would not admit of delay and we had nobody to send for the deficient materials, I resolved to write the list with my prepared ink made of wax, soap and lampblack on the stone which I had just polished."

When he was about to erase this, it occurred to him to try and get an impression on a damp piece of paper, first treating the stone with acid. From this first success he worked out the whole

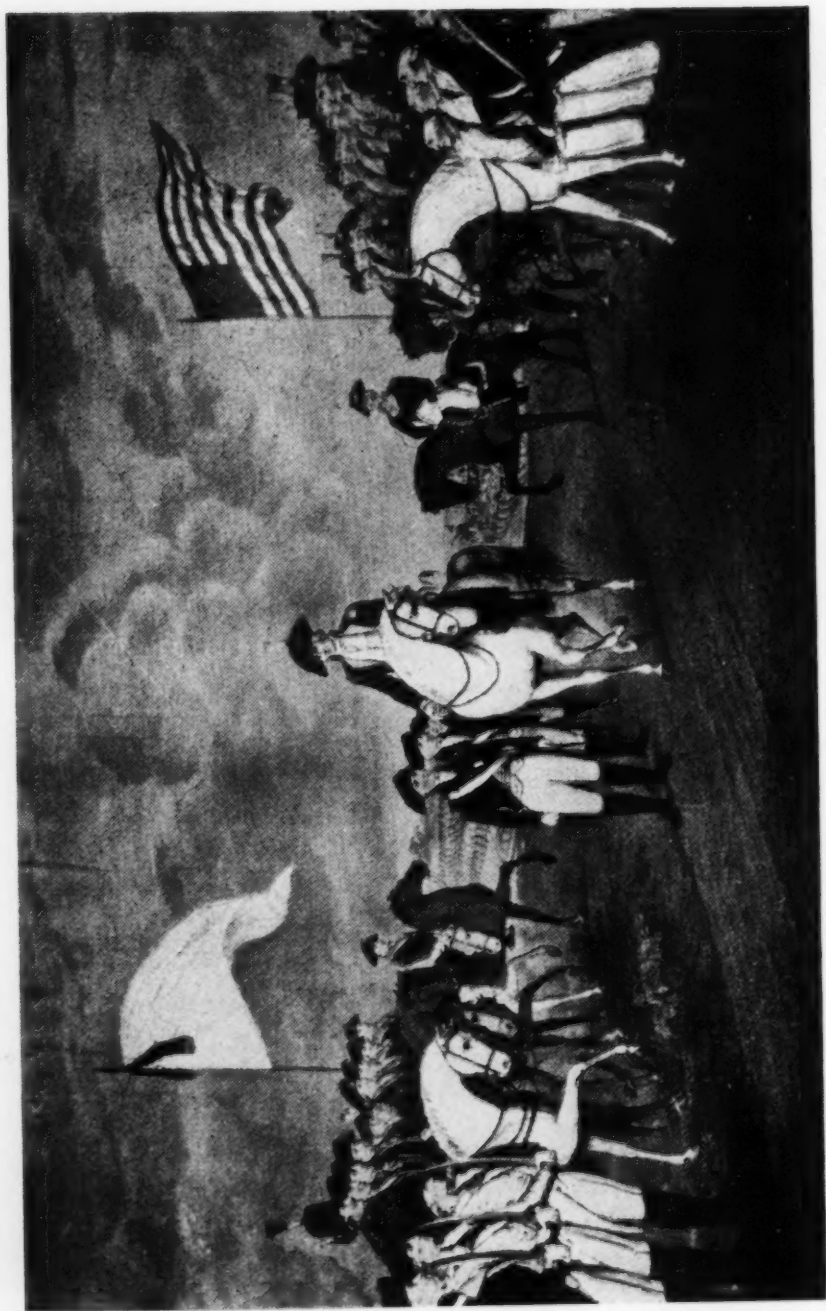




THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS  
IMMIGRANTS CROSSING THE PLAINS



A CHECK  
DAVID CROCKETT FIRING UPON AN ATTACKING PARTY



SURRENDER OF LORD CORNWALLIS AT YORKTOWN, VA., OCTOBER 14, 1781  
Photographs by L. C. Handy, Washington

process of lithography as it is used today. The method is so easy (reproductions to almost limitless number can be made from the original sketch) that it is the cheapest method known for commercial as well as artistic use.

The best traditions of the art are being conserved by the Senefelder Club of London, a club founded for "the advancement of artistic lithography." Joseph Pennell was its first president, a distinguished exponent of the beautiful art. He was the first in America to appreciate the beauty in work, "the wonder of work." This he proved in his fine series of lithographs of the Panama Canal.

In the beginning it was the French artists who practiced lithography with

great artistic success, and the names of Adolph Menzel, Charlet, Raffet, Isabey, Daumier, Gavarni and Fantin-Latour stand out conspicuously. In this country we are familiar with the medium chiefly as a commercial art used for advertising.

The first lithograph in the United States appeared in the *Analectic Magazine* for 1819. It represents two small boathouses on a river bank and is signed "Bass Otis, lithographer and drawn on American stone." In 1827 the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia offered a prize, a silver medal, for the best specimen of lithography. This was won by Rembrandt Peale for a copy of his celebrated portrait of General George Washington.



NAVAL HEROES OF THE WAR OF 1812  
THE BATTLE OF LAKE ERIE FORMS THE CENTER MEDALLION



## HISTORICAL PROGRAM

Conducted By

GEORGE MORTON CHURCHILL, Ph. D.

### VIII. THE AMERICAN CHURCH

I. Although America set the world the example of a complete separation of Church and State, the American churches taken in mass have a distinct character and can be treated as a unit. For a brief general account of their development see A. B. Hart: *National Ideals Historically Traced*, ch. xi. Appreciations from other sources may be found in Bryce: *American Commonwealth*, ch. ciii and civ; and Hugo Munsterberg: *The Americans*, ch. xx.

II. For a brief summary of the ENGLISH CONDITIONS which affected the beginnings of the American churches see Greene, E. B.: *Foundations of American Nationality*, 10-12. For a fuller account, either Cheyney: *European Background of American History*, ch. xii; Fiske: *Beginnings of New England*, 50-71; Channing: *United States*, i, 271-283; or Green: *Short History of the English People*, ch. viii, sect. iv.

III. THE COLONIES: STATE CHURCHES.—The Puritan Colonies of New England naturally united Church and State: Fiske: *Beginnings of New England*, 140-154. Greene: *Foundations*, 89-97. This had its unpleasant side: Eggleston, Edward: *Transit of Civilization*, 166-180. Virginia and the southern colonies generally imported and established the Church of England: Channing: *United States*, i, 235-236; ii, 427-433. New York began with its official Dutch Reformed Church; upon the English Conquest the Church of England was also established. Fiske: *Dutch and Quaker Colonies*, i, 230-235; Channing: *United States*, i, 470-474.

IV. THE COLONIES: RELIGIOUS TOLERATION.—Toleration had been the rule from the beginning in Catholic Maryland and poly-sectarian Rhode Island. Channing: *United States*, i, 251-256, 501-507; Eggleston: *Beginners of a Nation*, 301-306.

It had been the avowed policy of Pennsylvania from its foundation (Fiske: *Dutch and Quaker Colonies*, ii, 99-108) and the immigration of religious dissenters made it a practical

necessity in the middle group of colonies. (Fiske: ch. xvii; Greene: *Foundations*, 303-306.) Likewise the influx of Presbyterians and German sects into the "Back country" worked for toleration in the South (Greene: 330-333), while the loss of the Massachusetts Charter and the Great Awakening had a similar influence in New England (Greene: 273-277; Channing: ii, 439-445).

For a summary of Colonial religious conditions see C. M. Andrews: *Colonial Period*, 84-89; especially interesting phases are brought out in Alice M. Earle's *Home Life in Colonial Days*, ch. xv; and *Child Life in Colonial Days*, ch. xii, xiii.

V. REVOLUTION AND REORGANIZATION.—Religion as a cause of and as affected by the Revolution is discussed in Howard, G. E.: *Preliminaries of the Revolution*, ch. vii and Channing: *United States*, iii, 530-566; for a special instance see Schouler, James: *Thomas Jefferson*, 98-103.

The feeling that religion and church support was a matter for the individual rather than for the state was implied in the absence of any reference in the Constitution, and expressed in the First Amendment.

The REORGANIZATION of American churches after the Revolution is briefly discussed in the reference to Hart's *National Ideals* already given. For additional references to this period see McMaster: *History of the People of the United States*, i, 31-35; and Henry Adams: *United States*, ix, 178-187.

VI. THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. — For American religious development in the first half of the century see Channing: *United States*, v, 204-227. Tocqueville: *Democracy in America*, ch. xxiii, gives a visitor's impression of American religion at this period. For the frontier church and its early enthusiasms see Ogg, F. A.: *Old Northwest*, 126-129, and McMaster: ii, 578-582. Interesting special topics are the beginnings of Mormonism (Channing: v, 235-238) and the reactions of religion.

# Our Friend—The Constitution

By LOUISE BOARDMAN PROCTOR

WE the people of the United States . . ."

Most of us recall that much of the Constitution, and some, with specially good memory, have retained the old preamble's other forty-five words, but who can describe the body of that charter upon which is founded the greatest business of the world—the Government of the United States?

Many who have pondered upon this vital question of the day will be interested in a plan that has been devised to meet the situation—a plan so practical that through the cooperation of the nation's leading newspapers it has materialized into a project in which, in 1923, ten thousand Californians took part and in 1924 more than a million Americans competed. In the coming spring, with its repetition, many thousands above last year's million will doubtless enlist.

If you are under nineteen years of age and a secondary school pupil, you may be numbered among these thousands. But if not, and you happen to know or to be a kinswoman of such an eligible, in all likelihood your interest will be just as keen as that of the publisher in your locality who is spending good money as his gratuitous offering toward better citizenship.

It is a contest—this unique plan—An Oratorical Contest "to increase interest in the Constitution of the United States." High school boys and girls in all parts of the country, under the guidance of newspapers in their respective territories, will again this spring dig down into the archives of their town libraries and glean from those shelves ro-

mances and facts surrounding this blessed old document, the original of which now proudly adorns a wall in the Library of Congress at Washington, and will frame essays upon either "The Constitution," or the Constitution and its connection with one of the following statesmen: Washington, Hamilton, Jefferson, Marshall, Madison, Webster, or Lincoln.

Then the fun will begin. Through the gauntlet of many teachers and judges the competitors will run, in classrooms, assembly halls, and auditoriums at home and abroad, delivering their arguments in ten-minute orations, in which oratorical delivery will count equally with context of essay. Five times will competitions be held before the representatives of each of the seven zones into which the country has been divided before the contestants will have been selected for the Final National Contest on May 8th at Washington.

For example—young Tom Brown, of Smithville, Kansas, submits his essay to his classroom teacher in the Smithville High School. Tom's treatise is a clear and convincing discourse on the subject he has chosen, and as a speaker he is well rated in his classes. He is selected by his teacher as the best competitor who has come within her bailiwick. Therefore, Tom is allowed on April 3rd to compete in the assembly hall of his high school with other schoolmates. Judges picked either from the school faculty or from representative citizens, or from both, hear the orations and select Tom as contestant from the Smithville High School in the District Finals on April

17th, where other high schools are likewise represented.

On April 17th Tom comes through with flying colors, to the satisfaction of all Smithville, and appears on April 21st as the representative of his local newspaper for the Newspaper Semi-Finals. Here again he leads and receives from that newspaper a reward of \$25 or thereabouts, possibly more or less, and is sent on to the Newspaper Finals of April 24th. The lad's oratorical talents are steadily gaining, he knows his oration perfectly from beginning to end (as for that matter, to a large extent, do his sisters and cousins and aunts) and he is proudly proclaimed in headlines in the leading newspaper of his territory as its representative in Kansas City for the Final Contest of the Sixth or Mid-Western Zone.

Here, in the presence of, possibly, the Governor of Kansas, the President of the First National Bank of Kansas City, and a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State, acting as judges, Tom once again recites the argument in behalf of his Nation's Constitution that has won him recognition thus far. And here, amid applause, he is designated as representative of the Sixth Zone to appear at the National Finals in Washington.

At beautiful Memorial Continental Hall in Washington, on May 8th, Tom feels himself none too practiced in the task for which he is chosen. Before him are statesmen, diplomats and soldiers of national and international renown, and ladies—brilliant and cultured. Beside him, on the platform, where Daughters of the American Revolution have held many sessions, sit the President of the United States, the Secretary of State, Justices of the United States Supreme Court, the United States Commissioner of Education, the President of the Amer-

ican Bar Association, and no end of other statesmen and educators who have reached the top rung on the ladder to fame.

Tom would be appalled, but on either side of him sit also young men and girls from the six other sections of the country, and in his mind there looms the picture of a \$5,000 prize—for a large part of which he has traveled here from Smithville. And he braces up, of course.

Many astute thoughts are expounded that night in speeches of some of the prominent leaders gathered there. But when Tom sets forth his message in clear, studied tones and presents his thoughts so swiftly, so concisely, a peculiar thrill goes through his visible audience of several thousand and his invisible listeners—in numbering countless thousands throughout the land. Somehow, Tom's words work strange miracles in the hearts of men and women grown immune to the appeals of the servants into whose hands they have entrusted their Government's reins.

But this boy—why it is for him that that old charter was drawn. It is fine enough and strong enough to serve him, and his boy, and his—if unearthed from dusty recesses of our minds and looked over a bit.

Six other boys and girls deliver their astoundingly convincing remarks with astoundingly dramatic finish and poise. And all but the judges are happy. It is no easy matter to rate those youthful Anthonies and Portias.

In the First National Contest the \$5,000 prize was divided into three parts. Don Tyler, of Los Angeles, received the largest, in the amount of \$3,500; Ruth Newburn, of Washington, D. C., received the second award of \$1,000, and John Mortimer Dallam, 3rd, of Philadelphia, received third prize of \$500.



The Second Contest, however, will prove a joy all around, for the prizes will be divided into seven shares, ranging from \$2,000 to \$300, so that all competitors will receive awards.

Never before in the history of journalism has there been effected such remarkable co-operation of newspapers for a purpose so thoroughly unselfish—nothing whatever being offered for sale in connection with the project. It began with the generous example of Mr. Harry Chandler, publisher of the Los Angeles Times. The scheme was originally presented to him by Mr. Randolph Leigh, political scientist, and Mr. Chandler's enthusiasm was such that he sponsored and financed the movement for the State of California in 1923, and contributed largely to the funds necessary for the First National Contest the following spring.

The system perfected this year adjusts assessments of participants upon a purely co-operative basis, and the movement is directed by Mr. Leigh with an Advisory Committee composed of Frank B. Noyes, of the Washington Star; Victor F. Lawson, Chicago Daily News; W. L. McLean, Jr., Philadelphia Bulletin; F. I. Thompson, Birmingham Age-Herald; R. E. Stout, Kansas City Star, and Harry Chandler, of the Los Angeles Times. The participating newspapers throughout the country are the units with which the central office deals, while the schools themselves are the units with which the newspapers work.

There is no question as to the value of this movement to the welfare of the Nation. Last year the slogan adopted by the participating papers was, "The Schools of America Must Save America." In interesting over a million young people, about to take upon themselves the duties of citizenship, to the point of studying and discussing the fundamentals upon which their Government is built—surely a service of inestimable importance has been rendered.

The American Bar Association adopted a resolution following the last Contest, heartily endorsing it and urging its repetition, "To the end that the boys and girls in our schools, the hope of America, thoroughly grounded in the principles of American Government, intelligently informed as to the provisions of its Constitution, appreciating their heritage, may become not only its valiant defenders, but missionaries bringing to all our people a better conception of American ideals and American Institutions."

President Coolidge said of it, "The National Oratorical Contest on the Constitution represents the most effective method of enlisting the interest of the young men and women of America in the study of our Government institutions," and Honorable John W. Davis, in endorsing the movement, said, "Nothing is more necessary in this country than to bring the Constitution home to the hearts of the coming generation, and no better method could be proposed by which this could be done than such a series of oratorical contests in secondary schools."

# STATE CONFERENCES

## NEVADA

The Nevada State Conference was held on Sept. 1, 1924, at Reno, Nevada. It may surprise the Eastern members of the Society and readers of the Magazine to know that Nevada has but one D. A. R. chapter, and that is the Nevada Sagebrush Chapter of Reno. Our State covers some hundred thousand square miles of mountains, fertile valleys, and sagebrush, but the population is only eighty thousand, scattered for the most part over the many ranches that are the backbone of the State's prosperity.

However, by January of 1923, there were enough members, old and new, of the D. A. R. in Reno to form a chapter. So to us our first State Conference meant much, perhaps more to our small chapter of nineteen members than to those States with hundreds or thousands of members. True, we lacked the inspiration of many delegates with their offerings of varied experience, but we had on this day the greatly appreciated and long-looked-for opportunity of meeting our President General, Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook.

Although Mrs. Cook arrived on Labor Day, and some of our members had not yet returned from vacations, we had sixteen places at luncheon to greet our President General. Informality must necessarily be the tone of so small a meeting, and Mrs. Cook spoke to us of the aims of the National Society and of her hopes for our chapter in an intimate, friendly manner. There is much of inspiration in the round-table discussion, and such, in reality was our Conference. Mrs. Cook answered our eager questions with equal enthusiasm. We were glad and proud that she found Reno, with its broad, paved streets, its trees, and the lovely Truckee River—a city of beauty,—and especially was she impressed with the campus and buildings of the University of Nevada. It is in our schools, in fact, that our chapter is particularly interested, for we have found that we can best carry out our Americanization work with the help and co-operation of the schools. Mrs. Cook realized that because of the smallness of our group we were putting all our effort in one direction, rather than attempting to carry out all the phases of work which the National Society stands for.

We like to think that perhaps this Conference will be remembered by Mrs. Cook a little apart from the many other Conferences she has attended, since she was able to greet each member personally around our luncheon table. We hope that the little polished copper matrix, which our Regent, Mrs. J. E. Gelder, presented to Mrs. Cook, will symbolize to her the Nevada Sagebrush Chapter,—a small part of a great whole, but fired by the same ideals and devoted to the same flag and to the same country, America.

RACHEL F. KENT.  
*Treasurer.*

## WASHINGTON

The 24th Annual Conference of the Washington Daughters of the American Revolution met in the First Baptist Church in Seattle on September 22, 23, and 24, with the State Regent, Mrs. Willis Gorham Hopkins, presiding. The four Seattle Chapters, Rainier, Lady Stirling, Seattle, and University of Washington, were hostesses. Two hundred fifty officers, delegates, and members of the State Society were present.

Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, President-General, was our honored guest. She thrilled the audience with a stirring patriotic address on the opening evening, and made a wonderful exposition of our aims and opportunities in her speeches during the two days' sessions. The Organizing Secretary General, our own Mrs. William Sherman Walker, made a splendid address on the Red Menace in America. Mrs. J. B. Montgomery, of Portland, Oregon, for eleven years State Regent of Oregon, was a gracious guest, bringing a happy message from our sister State.

Following the routine business of the Conference, the new State History of the Washington Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, compiled by a committee consisting of Mrs. W. F. Dunlap, Mrs. M. W. Williams, and Mrs. J. B. Wagner, was accepted and distributed. Mrs. Cook and Mrs. Montgomery were each presented with an autographed copy of the book, which contains the history of our National and State organizations, biographies of those for whom chapters are named, the State roster, and other interesting data. The Conference gave a rising vote of thanks to Mrs. Dunlap and to Mrs. H. W. Patton,

whose financial aid made the publication of the book possible.

The Regent of the University Chapter House, the first of its kind in the country, reported that they are in good financial condition, and will soon be able to do without further aid from the State Society. Twenty-four girls who are either members of, or eligible to be members of the Daughters, are comfortably housed in the Chapter House. No funds for the House have been solicited from other States.

Mrs. Warren W. Tolman, of Sacajawea Chapter, Olympia, was elected State Regent, to be confirmed at the coming Congress.

The Conference voted to return to the former time of State Conference, between March 20 and the date of the Continental Congress. Many delightful social affairs made this Conference notable. The hostess chapters honored Mrs. Cook with a delightful luncheon at the Sunset Club, with the State officers and Board as guests, and a luncheon for our honor

guests, the State Regent and the Board at the Scottish Rites Temple. A dinner given by Mrs. William Sherman Walker and her mother, Mrs. H. T. Bredes, for Mrs. Cook and Mrs. Montgomery was followed by a reception at the home of Mrs. Eliza Ferry Leary, daughter of the first Governor of Washington. Mrs. Cook, Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Montgomery, and the State Regent, with the regents of the entertaining chapters, and Mrs. Leary, received the five hundred guests who came to the historic mansion to honor our President General.

Before leaving the Conference, Mrs. Cook was presented with a beautiful clock as a token of our love and affection. We hope thus to be daily remembered by our charming President General.

The 24th Conference adjourned to meet with Robert Gray Chapter in March at Hoquiam and Aberdeen.

MABEL MCKINLAY HOPKINS,  
*State Regent.*

## Patriotic Lectures and Lantern Slides

**D**URING the summer the lantern slides have been repaired by an expert and many of the broken slides have been replaced and new ones added. The lecture on "Memorial Continental Hall and its Environs," always attractive and popular, has been made more so by the addition of pictures of our National Board of Management.

The object of these lectures is to be a vital factor in the patriotic and educational work of our chapters, schools and clubs. For educational purposes they are better than movies, because the lecture that comes with each set of slides impresses the facts embodied with a thoroughness impossible without the spoken word.

The Committee having this Department in charge is desirous of rendering service to the chapters by sending them beautiful lantern

slides and lectures on interesting national and patriotic subjects, which, interspersed with community singing, makes an ideal entertainment—one that helps to instill a patriotic love for our country and loyalty to its government. A small admission fee proves a means of raising Chapter funds for other purposes.

Will the Chapters not avail themselves of this service? We urge this for two reasons: First, because we are confident that they will be genuinely pleased with the artistic, educational, and even monetary value of the lectures. Second, your liberal use of them will enable your Committee to add to the number of subjects for your selection.

For a list of these lectures and all details concerning them, please write to the Chairman, Miss Caroline F. Smith, 1859 Mintwood Place, Washington, D. C.

# MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL LIBRARY



## REVIEWS BY D. B. COLQUITT

**Revolutionary Records of Maryland**, by Gaius Marcus Brumbaugh, M. S., M. D., and Margaret Roberts Hodges; Washington, D. C.: Darby Printing Company. \$2.50.

Hitherto unknown and inaccessible records of the Colonial and Revolutionary periods, that are of especial interest for establishing membership in various patriotic societies, are now available since the publication of "Revolutionary Records of Maryland," compiled by Gaius Marcus Brumbaugh and Margaret Roberts Hodges.

Part I, limited to four hundred copies, is illustrated with fac-similes of Oaths of Fidelity and Support, which were originally discovered by Mrs. Hodges, and form the basis of the work. The index of nearly nineteen hundred names is commendable for its fullness. Accuracy of the entire work has been the painstaking aim of the co-authors.

**The Spirit of the Revolution**, by John C. Fitzpatrick; Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. \$5.00.

The new slant on events and affairs of the Revolution given by John C. Fitzpatrick in his articles, which have appeared in the *DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE*, has met with such favor that these writings as a collection is now just off the press in book form entitled "The Spirit of the Revolution," illustrated and indexed. The mass of historical papers in the Manuscript Division of the Library of Congress was the source from which Mr. Fitzpatrick has drawn much valuable data heretofore overlooked by historians.

Visitors to that Library view the Declaration of Independence enshrined there, but it remained for Mr. Fitzpatrick to wrest from the archives an original draft for that immortal document in the handwriting of Jefferson; and by its ink-stained revisions, one is able to visualize the great Virginian as his mind seized upon smoother and clearer language for that trumpet blast of the bold principles that the Preamble heralds.

There is an interesting chapter dealing with the discovery of the Declaration of Independence after it had lain in obscurity for fifty years, and how it subsequently rejuvenated patriotism. Another chapter tells of its remarkable travels as it reposed temporarily, "hither and yon through five different States," until given its permanent home recently in the Congressional Library.

"Little of the military music of the Revolution has survived," but Mr. Fitzpatrick unearthed a few papers of old fife music among which was one entitled "Old Continental March." In this chapter on the Bands of the Continental Army he tells how, at Valley Forge, the bandsmen "marched on the frozen road of that gloomy encampment," and serenaded their Commander-in-Chief in recognition of his birthday. A list of the fifers and drummers is given on this occasion of the first public celebration of Washington's birthday. "It was a military compliment that Washington would not let pass unnoticed, and from the scanty funds in his possession he ordered a small gratuity of 'hard money' distributed to the doughty players in recognition of their efforts."

The Evolution of the Continental Army uniform is entertainingly shown in a chapter devoted to that subject. It was "a costume of growth, governed largely by sectional taste and the difficulty of obtaining supplies."

Other chapters are devoted to Washington's Headquarters in Seven States, The Aides-de-Camp to General Washington, General Washington's Valley Forge Expenses, the Committee of Correspondence and Safety of the Revolution, the Invalid Regiment and Its Colonel, the Story of the Purple Heart, Peace and Demobilization, a Sea Captain of the Revolution, the "United States of America" and the "U. S. A.," the Post Office of the Revolutionary War, the Personal Seal and Visiting Card of By-Gone Days in America, and Some Words of Washington which Apply to Today.

# GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

EDITH ROBERTS RAMSBURGH

GENEALOGICAL EDITOR

THE PORTNER, WASHINGTON, D. C.

To Contributors—Please observe carefully the following rules:

1. Names and dates must be clearly written or typewritten. Do not use pencil.
  2. All queries must be short and to the point.
  3. All queries and answers must be signed and sender's address given.
  4. In answering queries give date of magazine and number and signature of query.
  5. Only answers containing proof are requested. Unverified family traditions will not be published.
- All letters to be forwarded to contributors must be unsealed and sent in blank, stamped envelopes accompanied by the number of the query and its signature. The right is reserved to print information contained in the communication to be forwarded.

## ANSWERS

4409. MAXWELL.—Patrick Maxwell mar Hannah Whitehill 19 Oct. 1769, St. James ch. Lancaster, Pa. He was the s of Major Wm. Maxwell & his w Susanna, early set of Peters Twp, Cumberland Co., Pa. nr Mercersburg, now Franklin Co., Pa. Patrick & his bro James served in Rev. Can give more data.—*Mrs. J. S. Fendrick, Mercersburg, Pa.*

8924. MORGAN.—In Historic Shepherdstown, by Dandridge, p 22, Richard Morgan's Grant dated 1734; p 39 his will prov 6 Dec 1763, mentions dau Sarah Morgan; dau Olive Stockton; s Wm.; s Isaac; s Jacob; s Abel. Richard, John & Jean chil of Jacob Morgan; p 42 Wm. s of Richard Morgan, officer in Rev. raised a company around Shepherdstown in 1777, at close of war he had been promoted to a colonelsy; p 200 Expedition to Ky Mch 1779 Capt. Wm. Morgan led Co. from Shepherdstown, over Boone's Trace to Ky. His s Ralph never returned but mar a widow & estab Morgan's Station in Ky. Col. Wm. returned to Berkeley Co. where he owned a large estate. p. 336. He mar Drusilla Swearingen, dau of Thomas, & d 1788 leaving chil Abraham, George, Ralph, Raleigh, Zaccheus & three daus; p 58 Abel s of Richard Morgan mar abt 1779 Eliz. dau of Henry Bedinger, & d abt 1788 leaving chil Joseph, Daniel, Jacob, Eliz., & Olive. His widow built the stone house on the old Morgan place & became a prominent citizen. Her s Jacob became the father of Col. Wm. Morgan of the Civil War. p 58. Abraham Morgan (Wm. 2, Richard 1) mar Mary Bedinger & aft her death her husband & chil moved to Ky. His desc. lived in Ky and Tenn.—*Mrs. Bernis Brien, Dayton, Ohio.*

10867. HOLMES.—It is suggested that search for Holmes data be made at Bedford N.Y. &

Norwalk Conn. Richard Westcott b 1668 mar Rachel Holmes b 1670 & had dau Ruth b 1697 & John b 1699 who mar Rose Holmes b 1698. The Holmes fam were of Stamford, Conn. but John Holmes removed to Bedford, which is in Westchester Co. N.Y.—*D. M. Clevenger, P. O. Box 447, Atlantic City, N. J.*

11598. THEALL.—Ebenezer Theall made his will 1747 had w Anne & dau Hannah who was at that time a widow. She later mar Gilbert Bloomer. They had dau Eliz. 1751-1824 who mar Jonathan Hart.—*Mrs. M. H. Smith, 222 East E. St., Ontario, Calif.*

11628c. FLICK.—Gerlach Paul Flick b 7 Mch 1728 d 20 Jan 1826 mar 28 Oct 1755 Catharine Fabian. Chil. John Caspar b 28 June 1758; Martin, Paul, Anna Margaret mar Jacob Gilbert; Catharine mar Jacob Hugus; Anna Maria mar Jacob Diefenderfer; Susanna mar Peter Sholl; Maria Magdalena mar Peter Mufley; Sophia mar John Reder & Gertrude mar Edward Greenmyer.—*Chas. R. Roberts, 520 N 6th St., Allentown, Pa.*

11891. KING.—Wm. Rufus King, son of Wm. of Sampson Co., N. C. His gr. father was James (?) King 1720-1803. The latter had seven sons & several daus, 2 went to Ky; Wm. father of Wm. Rufus, Nathan & Stephen went to Ala. Rufus had sis who mar Henry King son of her uncle Stephen. This Stephen had also a dau Polly who mar Ezekiel Moore. Henry, another s of James remained in N. C. & mar Jeannette Moore. We are seeking Rev. rec of James & his s Henry. Will be glad to corres with those interested.—*Mrs. W. F. Robertson, Gonzales, Texas.*

11891. KING.—Vice Pres. Wm. Rufus King is interred at Live Oak Cemetery Selma, Dallas Co., Ala.—*Mrs. R. D. Sturdivant, Berlin, Ala.*

RIVES.—The following is taken from a letter written by Mary Turner Rives, Warren Co., N. C. 3 Oct 1839 to her son. "Your father Wm. McGuffey Rives was b 24 Dec 1767 in Dinwiddie Co, nr Petersburg Va. son of Thomas b Dinwiddie Co, who mar Eleanor Neal in Amelia Co. 21 Nov 1764, they removed to Nutbrush & then to Chatham N. C. where he died. Thos. was the s of Wm. Rives. Wm. McGuffey Rives mar 5 Jan 1788 Mary Turner b 13 Mch 1771, dau of Stephen of Amherst Co., son of Terisha Turner. Stephen Turner mar Susan dau of Wm. Hamner of Albemarle Co., Va. Chil of Wm McGuffey & Mary Turner Rives were Stephen b 10 Nov 1788; Thos. b 4 Nov 1790; Nancy Mabry b 14 Oct 1792; Wm. b 24 Mch 1795; Sally Moss b 13 Aug 1799; Polly Watkins b 1 Dec. 1801; Robt b 16 Dec 1803; James b 13 Sept 1807; Rebecca Southall b 27 Jan 1810; Susan Cunningham b 8 Aug 1817.—*Mrs. B. F. Briggs, Mayfield, Ky.*

11951. NICHOLS.—Nancy Nichols b 1779 mar in Rehoboth, Mass 8 Dec 1799; Cromwell, son of Nathan & Joanna Bowen Bliss b 17 Mch 1779 d 7 Feb 1847/8 Nancy d in Rehoboth 2 Aug 1843. Their chil were Cromwell b 3 July 1800 d 24 Nov. 1832 mar Content Bowers or Bowen; Otie b 30 Nov 1801 mar Roxanna Wilbur; Hiram b 2 Feb 1804 mar 1st Clarinda D. Wilbur, 2nd Mrs. Eliza, wid of Andrew Borden & dau of Ebenezer & Eliz Drew; Emerald (son) b 26 July 1806 d yng; Cyrian or Cyrenus b 16 Aug 1807 mar Sarah Rounds of Tiverton R. I.; Nancy b 5 Oct 1808 mar 26 Apr 1837 Noah Holt of Tiverton, R. I. son of Joseph & Eliz. Beard Holt of Reading; Sylvanus b 22 Sept 1809 d 15 Mch 1842 mar Eliz. Horton; Lydia b 13 Apr 1811 d 16 Jan 1897 in Norwich, Ct. mar 9 Oct 1810 Simeon W. son of Jesse & Charlotte Walker Droune of Rehoboth; Gilbert b 5 Feb. 1817 d 18 May 1885 mar Cordelia dau of Thos & Anne Hewitt; Josiah E. b 21 Dec 1819 mar 1st Caroline Olney, 2nd Mercy B. Gay. Ref:—Bliss Genealogy & Vital Records of Rehoboth. Would like to corres with anyone having more information of Nancy 1779 1843.—*Miss Charlotte L. Cutler, 32 Park St., Norwich, Conn.*

11965a. CARPENTER.—Carpenter Memorial, by A. B. Carpenter, p 238 gives the following:—Isaiah, s of Jotham Carpenter b 8 Jan 1735 at Rehobeth mar Marriam Sly in 1767. She was b 1744, res Salisbury Vt., & d 19 Jan. 1838. He d 17 Jan 1809 at Salisbury, Vt. No Rev. rec given.—*Mrs. C. M. Woods, 503 S. Walnut St., Springfield, Ill.*

10167. CRIST.—George Crist, a farmer, lived in Union Co., Ind. He mar Sarah Bell, b in

Ireland 1770. Their dau Temperance was b 8 June 1809 nr Miami, O & mar Samuel S. Strong at Liberty, Ind 12 Apr. 1832, & their dau Salina Strong b 15 July 1840 in Lebanon, Ind mar 29 Oct 1859 Wm. S. Sims. Will be grateful for any infor of George Crist bef. he came to Ind.—*Mrs. W. S. Perry, 604 N. Grove Ave., Oak Park, Ill.*

10207. There was an Oath of Fidelity of Conn which is given in Conn. Colonial Records. There seems to be no complete list of signers published but you will find those of town, of Glastonbury listed in "Glastonbury for 200 Years" & east Windsor signers in Vol. 1 "History of Ancient Windsor" by H. R. Stiles, while the manuscript material in the State Library at Hartford includes a list of signers of Derby, Middletown, Union & Wallingford. There were many Committees of Safety, Correspondence & Inspection etc, also Memorials & Petitions which include names of citizens from Groton, Stonington, New Haven, Newfield, Norwalk etc. all of which prove civil service.—*Mrs. F. C. Buckley, 1511 19th St., Superior, Wis.*

11992. FLOWER.—Wm. Flower came to Marcus Hook 1692 from Brinkwater, Eng. d 1717, mar 1st Eliz. Morris, 2nd Sarah —. Chil. Enoch & Mary who mar John Flower. Wm. & John were relatives of Enoch Flower the 1st school teacher in Chester, Pa. John Flower res in Chester & d there 1738, his chil were Richard b 1724 mar Hannah Grubb; John; Thomas; Wm. mar Mary Powell; Mary; Margaret. The Flowers of Delaware Co. were all desc of John & Mary Flower, see Carter & Harris Genealogies. Dr. Samuel Flower b 1754 Reading, Pa set. at St. Francisville, La. 1800 mar Mary, dau of Richard Carpenter, a pioneer coming from R. I. Samuel b 1761 d 20 Mch 1813 aged 62. Chil Henry, Wm. mar Ann Griffith & had s Samuel; David, Eliza, Harriet, Maria, Matilda.—*Mary Flower.*

12108. TAYLOR.—James Taylor came to Va. from Carlisle, Eng. set on the Chesapeake Bay & d 1698. His s James Taylor mar Martha Thompson & had chil Zachary Taylor mar Eliz. Lee; Richard mar Sarah Strother & was the father of Gen. Zachary Taylor, President of U. S. whose dau Sarah Knox mar Jefferson Davis, President C. S.; George mar Rachel Gibson; Charles mar Sarah Conway; Erasmus mar Jane Moore; Frances mar Ambrose Madison. Maj. Frank Taylor from whose diary this was taken, mar Ann Craddock and had chil. James, Thornton, Robert, Eliz., Sutton & Francis Craddock.

*L. W. Mackenzie, Moulton, Iowa.*



QUERIES

12166. EDMOND.—Wanted Rev. rec & maiden n of w of Robt Edmond of Fairfield Co., Ct. Was in Capt Hinman's Co. 1777.

(a) HALL.—Wanted given n & Rev. rec of — Hall who mar Anna Phelps b abt 1755. This Hall fam was from Wallingford, Ct.

(b) SMITH.—Wanted parentage & Rev. rec of f of Deborah Smith who mar Miner Trowbridge in 1808 at Tully, Cortland Co., N. Y.—S. T. H.

12167. BROWN.—Wanted Rev. rec with proof of Daniel Brown of Stonington who mar Theoda Park of Groton, Ct. Their dau Theoda mar Geo. Denison. Wanted also gen of Theoda Park.

(a) WELLS.—Wanted Parentage, dates, names of chil & Rev. rec of Geo. Wells of Bennington, Vt. who mar Martha — & had dau Martha who mar Jacob Armstoring. Did they remove to Gloversville, N. Y.?

(b) SCRIBNER.—Wanted parentage, dates, names of chil, & Rev. rec of father of Isaac Scribner who mar Sarah Hewitt & res at Balston, N. Y. 1809 where his dau Evenile was b, she mar 1830 Geo. W. Armstrong of Edenburg, N. Y. & removed to Mich.—C. D. D.

12168. RUSH-CARROLL-LEE.—Othniel Cannon mar Mary Hastings b 1835, dau of Enos Sylsby Rush & his w Nancy Booth, dau of John & Meriam Carroll Lee. Wanted their relationship to Dr. Benj. Rush, Chas. Carroll of Carrollton & Richard Henry Lee.—L. C. P.

12169. WATERMAN.—Wanted gen of Lysander Waterman b 22 July 1830 nr Foxcroft, Me. Wanted also Rev. rec of ances.—E. J. S.

12170. POLLARD.—Wanted Rev. rec & place of res of John Pollard b in Billerica, Mass. 1729, d at Chester, Vt. Their dau Lydia Ann was b at Taunton, Mass 1795.—A. M. G.

12171. QUACKENBUSH.—Wanted maiden n of w with her dates & parentage of Gözen (Hosea) s of Johannes Quackenbush of Schaghticoke, N. Y.

(a) PARRISH.—Wanted maiden n with dates & parentage of Zerelda, w of Claiborne Parrish, Rev. sol. He was b Goochland Co., Va. 1758 d Putnam Co., Ind 1848.—E. B. L.

12172. HARTZELL.—Wanted dates of b & d & maiden n of w of Johannes Hartzell, who served on Committee of Safety & was also Justice of the Peace Lehigh Co., Pa 1770. Who was Ulrich Hartzell & when did he come from Holland?

(a) REVELEY.—Wanted to corres with anyone who can give infor of Capt Francis Reveley, Rev. sol. who lived in Culpeper Va. 1780. Wanted also maiden n of w. Was he any re-

lation of Peter Reveley who lived in Camden Dist S. Car. 1790? Did either have son Joseph who mar Jane Goodson in 1800 & went to Ark or Mo. abt 1827?—H. O.

12173. SCOTT.—Wanted data on Archibald Scott, who was living in Peters Twp. Cumberland Co., Pa. (now Franklin Co.) 1744. "Removed away" aft Rev. Census of 1790 shows name in Westmoreland & Wash. Counties. No Wills at Court Houses there. One Archibald Scott mar Margaret McClelland in Peters Twp 2 Feb 1773—prob the Rev. sol. who "removed away." Would appreciate information.—V. S. F.

(a) GIBSON.—James Gibson, wife Margaret, were living in Ayr Twp Bedford Co., Pa 1773. They had son John b 1769 who mar Sarah. Their other chil were James, Robert mar Rumahah; Jane mar Francis Kendall; Sarah mar Robt McClean; Rebecca mar Alex. Nesbit; Isabel; Margaret; Martha mar — Gibbony; Ann mar Robt Kendall. Wanted names of wives of James Gibson, Sr. & of his s John.

(b) ALEXANDER.—Wanted parentage of Martha Alexander, wife of John Kendall living in Ayr Twp, Bedford Co., Pa 1773. Chil. of John & Martha Kendall were Mary mar James Gibson; Robt mar Agnes Wilson; Wm mar Janet Linn; Isabel mar — Hawthorne; James; Francis mar Jane Gibson. In the next gen the chil of Francis & Jane Kendall intermarried with the Gibbonys, Logans, McNares, Jones Merrifields, McKees & Jones. Infor greatly desired.—V. S. F.

12174. REESE.—Wanted names of chil of James Reese & his w Margaret Lewis, who were mar in Amelia Co., Va. 22 Feb. 1759. Margaret was the dau of George Lewis.—E. R. S.

12175. LEWIS.—Wanted infor of Chas. Lewis of Va. who lived the latter part of 1700 in Ky. His fam. consisted of George Washington Lewis, Fielding, Benj., John, Mary, Sarah, & Frances. Pioneering into Ind. & set in Boone Co. in the beginning of 1800.—H. R. P.

12176. McMINN-WOODFIN.—Wanted parentage of James McMinn & of his w Betsy Woodfin. They came from N. Car. to Rutherford Co., Tenn. early part of 18th century. Their chil were Oliver Perry, Jesse Kurkendall, John, Samuel, Betsy, Hannah & Jane.

(a) CLARK.—Wanted parentage of Alexander Clark who removed from N. Car. & d in Hickman Co., Tenn. His chil were Adeline who mar Oliver Perry McMinn; Susan mar John L. Temple; Caroline mar — Ladd; Anne mar — Cantrell & John.

(b) BOND.—Geo. W. Bond b 1781 mar 4 May 1809 Sarah House. Their chil were Francis Asbury mar 1850 Louisa Young; Caroline A. b 1813; Thos N. b 1816. Francis A & Louisa

Bond had chil Sarah mar Chas J. Campbell; Alice mar — Lillard; Benj. Franklin; Francis Eugene & Cora. Have rec in Bond Bible of birth of Geo. W. Bond 1781 & rec of death of Geo. W. in 1850 & another 1856. Part of birth records missing.—E. C.

12177. WATSON. — Wanted parentage of Richard Watson b 1727 mar Margaret Napier b 23 Apr 1727, lived in Monmouth Co., N. J. Their dau Agnes mar Pierre Fresneau of N. Y. City & Mt. Pleasant, Monmouth Co., N. J. Wanted all infor of Napier & Watson fams.

(a) PAINE.—Wanted parentage of Thos. Paine of Wellfleet, Mass who d 16 Mch 1808 aged 73 yrs. His w Alice d 30 Jan 1810, supposed to have been Alice Gross. Was Timothy Paine of Worcester, Grad. of Harvard 1748 (Tory) father of Thomas?—E. F. L. N.

12178. BURNS.—Would like to corres with desc of Nathan Burns who lived in Delaware during the Rev. & served in Capt Black's Whig Batt. Chil were John, Calvin, Micah, Eliz. Sons removed to Shenandoah Valley, Va. then to Ky. & Ind. Micah mar Francis Robertson; Eliz. mar John Boyd.

(a) JACKSON.—Wanted names of chil of Geo Jackson & his w Eliz. Brake of Clarksburg, W. Va.—D. B. C.

12179. HOWE.—Wanted gen & Rev. rec of ances of George (?) Howe, a physician in Bourbon Co., Ky & maiden name & gen of his wife. Their s Geo. Washington Howe mar Angeline Hildreth & their chil Wm b 23 Nov 1829 & James Harvey b 1 June 1832 nr Millersburg, Bourbon Co., Ky.—E. H. V. H.

12180. CAMPBELL-ALEXANDER.—Wanted date & place of mar of Hugh Campbell & Jane Alexander prob abt 1784 Rockbridge Co., Va. They emig to Shelby then Bourbon Co., Ky & d on Cane Ridge. Wanted also Jane Alexander's parentage.

(a) WALLACE.—Wanted date & place of mar of Joseph Wallace & Eliz. Rogers abt 1790 prob Augusta, Rockbridge or Charlotte Co. Va. They were early set. on Cane Ridge, Bourbon Co., Ky. Wanted also name of f of Joseph Wallace who d bef 1802 leaving Will (where?) & the following fam. w Jean or Jane, sons Stephenson, Andrew, Joseph, daus Margaret d unmar. dau mar Hamilton, dau mar Johnson, grdaus Mary Hamilton & Margaret Johnson.—W. H. W.

12181. SHEPARD.—Wanted infor of Henry Lenox Shepard who had land patent given him for service in the Government, granted 18 Nov 1785, recorded 31 July 1871 in Westmoreland Co., Pa. Was he soldier in the Rev.?—C. B. P.

12182. SMITH.—Wanted dates of b, m & d of Daniel, father of Linden Smith who was

b 29 Nov. 1768 mar Mch 1796 d 27 July 1829.—Z. B. W.

12183. LEWIS.—Wanted parentage & place of birth of James Lewis b 14 May 1743, saw Rev. service in Roxbury, Mass in Capt. Moses Whiting's Co, Col. John Graton's Minute Reg't.—J. F. L.

12184. RUSSELL. — Wanted parentage of Daniel Russell who mar Deborah Macy of Nantucket 3 Nov 1708. Wanted all dates & as much of this Russell line as possible.—T. W. S.

12185. WILSON.—Would like to corres with desc of John Stewart Wilson b in New Orleans, La. abt 1840, Father's name John S. & mother's Margaret.—E. W.

12186. FAIRCHILD-PLATT. — Wanted ances with Rev. rec of father of Ephraim Fairchild b 16 Mch 1760 in Stratford, Fairfield Co., Ct. Wanted also gen of his w Mary Platt whom he mar in Weston, Fairfield Co., Ct. 30 Sept 1779. He was a Rev. sol & d in Pike Twp. Bradford Co., Pa. Their chil were Edmund, David, Abel, Mary, Huldah, Hannah & Ruth.—M. W. G.

12187. BARCALOW.—Wanted parentage of Eleanor (Laner) Barcalow who mar Isaac Bunnell, she was b 1741 in New Jersey.—I. S. S.

12188. SCOFIELD.—Wanted date of mar of Michel Scofield & Annie Lockwood res. Pound Ridge, N. Y.—L. E. M.

12189. HALL.—Wanted ances of Joshua Hall b 1770 lived in Sharon, Ct. mar Diantha Millard, b 30 Mch 1778.

(a) DURAND.—Wanted parentage of Sally Durand b 1788 lived at Oxford or Derby Ct. & mar John Payne of Cornwall, Ct.—E. M.

12190. MUHLENBURG-DESHLER. — Susanna Eliz. Muhlenburg was the w of David Deshler, was she a lineal desc of Henry Melchoir Muhlenburg? Wanted maiden name of David's mother Appalonia.

(a) WAGNER.—John Wagner mar Anna Barbara Deshler, did he have Rev. rec?—W. E. C.

12191. PHILLIPS.—Wanted gen & all infor of Joshua Phillips b Laurel, Sussex Co., Del 1774. His sis Ann b 1759 mar Levi Dashiell; Betty b 1772 mar Loudan Howard & Mary b 1769 mar John Gray. Was there Rev. rec in this line?—E. L. L.

12192. MAYDOLE-McDOWELL. — Wanted parentage, dates of b & mar, place of b & Rev. rec of Alexander Maydole d 1818 in Sharon, Schoharie Co., N. Y. & of his w Annah Van Valkenburg mar in Sharon on old Cherry Valley turnpike. 1st child Catherine b 2 Sept 1799. Annah mar 2nd 1826 Conrad Welds d 1854 Cortland, N. Y.

(a) **MATTESON.**—Wanted parentage & all infor of Thomas Matteson & his w Eunice Le Valley. They resided in Burlington, Otsego Co., N. Y. supposed to have come from S. W. Vermont. Their 6th child Cyrus b 1800.—M. M. W.

12193. **ELLENWOOD-ELLINGWOOD.** — Wanted ances with Rev. rec & dates of "Commodore" Ellenwood who lived on Nantucket Island, sailed a vessel. Dau Hannah mar Edward or Edmund Burke or De Burgo. Chil Louisa, Betsy, Francis & Margaret.

(a) **FAITHFUL.**—Wanted ances, dates & Rev. rec of f of Margaret Burke b 17 Aug 1786 & of her husband Wm Faithful b 5 Dec 1777, whom she mar 5 June 1803 in Balto. Md. Their chil were Geo. W., Wm., Joseph, Henry, Eliza, Margaret Jane, Louisa, Edward, Francis Mary Ann. Parents buried in Baltimore Cemetery.

(b) **McCOLM.**—Margaret Jane Faithful b 30 Dec. 1816 mar Edward Martin McCole b Oct 1810 son of Matthew & Eliz Sagaser all of Balto. Wanted their ances.—L. M. H.

12194. **HOLDREN.**—Wanted names of chil of Henry Holdren, Rev. sol who enlisted at Sussex Co., N. J. served 1778-1783. He rec'd from the U. S. land warrant #8371 dated 14 June 1791. Died Wayne Co., Pa. 26 Apr. 1854 aged 100 yrs. Wanted also names of chil of Garret Holdren who enlisted as soldier 13 Nov. 1775, on rolls till Jan 1776 with remark "Mustered at Burlington Barracks" during the Rev. war.—I. H. M.

12195. **GRANT.**—Wanted parentage & place of birth of John Grant & his w Elinor, their dates & names & dates of their chil. He made his Will in Bernard's Town, Somerset Co., N. J. Will recorded 13 Aug 1762 & in it ment. w Elinor, sons David, George, John, daus, Martha Christial, Margrete & Mary. Will is witnessed by Nathaniel Ayers, Jonathan Ayers & John Roy. W Elinor & Bros-in-law Peter Williamson & Francis Corsart, exec. His 's George b abt 1740 prob Somerset Co., N. J. d abt 1812 Washington Co., Pa. His Will dated 5 May 1812 & witnessed by Wm. Irwin & James Dickey. Mentions w Mary in Will.—G. G. N.

12196. **SARGENT.**—Wanted Rev. rec of Wm. Sargent Sr. son of James Sr. & f of Richard, Thos., Wm. Jr., Joshua, James & six daus. Richard, Thos. & Wm. Jr. enlisted at Frederick, Md. & prob the f enlisted there also. Only Wm. Jr. came home. He mar Sarah Aldrich. His mother was Elinor Taylor. Part of fam moved to Ohio & part to Ky aft 1800. Would like to corres with desc.—E. R. R.

12197. **ROBERTS.**—Wanted infor of Thos. Roberts of Albemarle Co., Va. whose gr. dau

Erwin Ella Roberts mar Weeden Smith Yates in Barren Co., Ky.

(a) **FRANKLIN.**—Wanted ances of Elisha Franklin who lived in Wayne Co. Ky & whose w was — Lockett. Was he a desc of Maj. Joel Franklin of Albemarle Co., Va. who mar Susan Lewis?—M. L. Y.

12198. **BURGESS-CHANDLER.**—Nathaniel Burgess (1729-1798) pvt in Capt A. Sampson's Co, Mass, m 1748, in Plymouth Co (?) to Ruth Chandler (1730-1819) Want her parents. Also parents of Keturah Chandler (1683-1771) who m 1703 Nathaniel Sampson.

**WALKER-BARKLEY.**—James Walker (1798-1852) born N. C. m Jane Barkley (1806-1881). Moved to Barbour Co Ala, to Miss, and to Texas. Had son, Thomas Nelson Walker (1824-1878) who m 1846 in Tippah Co Miss. Frances Wilson dau of Thomas Montgomery Wilson and Mary Rodgers. Want parents of Walker, Barkley, Wilson and Rodgers.

**CARR.**—Want Rev record of John Carr of Albemarle Co Va. Wife Elizabeth, 9 children, including Malinda, m Drury Wood, Anderson B. a founder of Memphis, John F who moved to Nelson Co Tenn. John Carr d 1809.

**WASHINGTON.**—Warner Washington, cousin of George, b Gloucester Co Va Apr 15, 1751, d after 1808, m June 13, 1795 at Elmington, Gloucester Co Va, Sarah Warner Rootes, 2d wife. Has he Rev record, civil or military?—W. F. R.

12199. **TRYON.**—Wanted parentage of Irene Tryon b 1763 mar 1782 Ephraim Hubbard, Middletown, Conn. d 1833 Greenfield, Mass. Wanted also parentage of Elijah Tryon b 1782 d 1874 Manlius, N. Y. also parentage of Timothy Tryon who lived nr York, N. Y. abt 1850. Was he a bro of Elijah?—C. R. F.

12200. **HOPKINS.**—Samuel Hopkins of Albemarle Co., Va. s of Wm. & 1st cousin of Gen Sam'l Hopkins, emig unmar to Christian Co., Ky. Wanted date of b & wife's name. Did he have rec in War of 1812?

(a) **KING.**—Benj. King Chm of Com of Safety of Raynham & mem of Prov. Congress had 5 sons in Rev. Wanted their names. Was he gr father of Wm. Rufus King of Ala?

(b) **MOORE.**—Wanted all infor including Rev. rec of Col. John Moore of N. C. b abt 1735 mar Miss Holmes & had chil James mar Miss Overton; Ezekiel mar Polly King & Jeannette mar Henry King.—T. J. K.

12201. **HOPKINS.**—Wanted Rev rec & parentage of George Hopkins who mar 6 Mch 1774 Nancy Davis at West Greenwich, R. I. James Wightman, Elder.—L. O. S.

12202. **BOZEMAN.**—Wanted dates of b & d, Rev rec & maiden n of w of Peter Bozeman who resided nr the northern border of S.

Car. His s Meady Gee Bozeman lived nr the Great Peedee River in Cheraw Dist, S. C. He had s Capt Peter H. who was b in S. Car Sept 1817. Removed to Lauderdale Co. Miss. nr Toomsaba 1839 where he mar the same yr Miss Oshellie C. Everett. He d 1867. Served as Capt of the Almutcha Guards 13th Miss Regt C. S. A.—R. D. S.

12203. BEALE.—Wanted names of w & chil of John Beale who came to Phila Pa. with Wm. Penn & helped survey that city. Had he bros & sis?—M. L. S.

12204.—ANDERSON.—Wanted ances & all infor of David Anderson & his w Sarah McKibben a sis of Dr. Wm. McKibben of Penna.

(a) BURROWS. — Wanted parentage of Thomas Burrows of Penna. whose wife was Katherine Doake.—A. T. B.

12205. TYLER.—Wanted parentage of Samuel Tyler b 16 July 1782 d 1855 mar 1805 Betsey Purdy.—M. L. S.

12206. McDONALD.—Wanted Rev rec of John McDonald b 1713 mar 1749 Isabel McCoy both b in Glasgow, Scotland, came to America 1773 & set at Lancaster Pa. In 1783 removed to West Alexander, Washington Co., Pa where he died 1822 aged 109 yrs.—C. E. A.

12207. LEE.—Can anyone assist me by giving authentic proof that the following statements are correct? James Lee b 1748 in Va removed to N. Car. 1774, was in 10th N. Car. Reg't Continental Army, was in Battles of Cowpens & King's Mountain. Buried at Providence Church, Rutherford Co., N. C.—L. B. H.

12208. TUCKER-LITTLEFIELD.—Would like to corres with desc of Jeremiah Tucker b 1756 d 1837 in Milton, Mass. Mar Mary Wadsworth. Also with desc of Nathaniel Littlefield b 1762 in East Stoughton, Mass & mar Rebecca Tucker 22 Apr 1790 in Milton.—J. R. W.

## The French Ambassador and Mme. Jusserand Guests of the President General

MRS. ANTHONY WAYNE COOK, President General of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, was hostess at a brilliant reception in Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, on January 3rd in honor of the retiring French Ambassador and Mme. Jules Jusserand.

The guests, among whom were high ranking officials of the Government and distinguished diplomats, were received in the Board Room, beautifully decorated for the occasion with baskets of pink roses and smilax, while a section of the Marine Band played in the auditorium.

In the receiving line with Mrs. Cook were the French Ambassador and Mme. Jusserand, Mrs. Rhett Goode, Chaplain General; Mrs. Frank H. Briggs, Recording Secretary General, and Mrs. William S. Walker, Organizing Secretary General. The introductions were made by Captain Charles T. Brooks, U. S. Marine Corps.

Refreshments were served in the Banquet Hall, where the long, handsomely-appointed table was also decorated in pink, with vases of roses.

Others assisting Mrs. Cook in receiving her guests were Miss Ailsa Mellon, Mrs. James J. Davis, Mrs. George Wharton Pepper, Mrs. David Aiken Reed, Mrs. Robert Lansing, Mrs. Frank W. Mondell, Mrs. John B. Henderson, Mrs. Herbert M. Lord, Mrs. John L. Hines, Mrs. John A. Lejeune, Mrs. Edward R. Stitt, Mrs. Eli A. Helmick, Mrs. Amos A. Fries, Mrs. Frederick L. Benton, Mrs. Adam M. Wyant, Mrs. James T. Begg, Mrs. Louis T. McFadden, Mrs. William E. Humphrey, Mrs. W. Harry Brown, Mrs. Delos A. Blodgett, Mrs. Caroline F. Smith, Mrs. William F. Dennis, Miss Amy Gilbert, Mrs. Truman S. Holt, Mrs. Gaius M. Brumbaugh, Mrs. J. R. O'Donnell, Mrs. Henry L. Rust, Miss Dorothy Mondell, Miss Eugenia D. Lejeune, Miss Laura T. Lejeune, Miss Barbara Stanfield, Miss Beatrice Henderson, Miss Marian Bennett Grimes, Miss Margaret Pou, Miss Helen Strauss, Miss Caroline Chamberlain, Miss Esther Pragger, Miss Francesca McKenney, Miss Barrine Drake, Miss Elizabeth Sutherland, and Miss Janet Moffett.

A charming incident of the reception occurred when Mrs. Cook, in the presence of her national officers, presented to M. Jusserand the resolutions, engrossed on parchment, adopted by the National Board of the Daughters of the American Revolution at its meeting on November 14, 1924, in which was expressed the Society's sorrow at the departure of M. Jusserand and its best wishes for his continued prosperity and happiness.

## WORK OF THE CHAPTERS

*To insure accuracy in the reading of names and promptness in publication, Chapter reports must be typewritten. They should not exceed 400 words in length and must be signed by a Chapter officer.—EDITOR.*

**Oakland Chapter** (Oakland, Cal.) has just celebrated its twenty-seventh birthday. We have a membership of fifty.

On September 28, 1924, in Livermore, California, our Chapter presented a Flag to the Del Valle Farm School. This is a Preventorium for children suffering from malnutrition, but in whom tuberculosis is as yet inactive. The Farm was purchased and built from the sale of Penny Christmas Seals.

On Dedication Day a feature of the program was the raising of the beautiful bunting Flag, nine by fifteen feet. Mrs. Clement Miller, our Regent, raised the Flag as the "Star Spangled Banner" was played, and fifty little children in their sunshine suits (one blue garment), marched in and gave the Flag Salute. This was planned by Miss Lily Cole, Chairman of the Americanization work and the Past Regent.

Copies of the Flag Code were framed and presented to both Del Valle and to the City Public Library.

JESSIE STILWELL CHOWN,  
*Historian.*

**Idaho Pocahontas Chapter** (Caldwell, Idaho) held a dedicatory service on September 29, 1924, when they formally presented to the city a bronze tablet. This tablet marks the ford on the Boise River where the pioneers, following the Oregon Trail, crossed the river.

We were particularly favored in having with us Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, our President General. Mrs. William Sherman Walker, the Organizing Secretary General, accompanied Mrs. Cook.

Mr. E. P. Plowhead presided at the meeting. The invocation was given by Dr. W. J.



THE PRESIDENT GENERAL, MRS. ANTHONY WAYNE COOK, AND THE ORGANIZING SECRETARY GENERAL, MRS. WILLIAM S. WALKER, AND CHAPTER OFFICERS AT DEDICATION OF BRONZE TABLET ERECTED BY IDAHO POCAHONTAS CHAPTER



Boone, President of the College of Idaho, following which the marker was presented to the city by Miss Margaret Nichol, our Regent. The acceptance speech was made by Mr. Curtis Hayden. A beautiful wreath of flowers made in the shape and colors of the pin of the National Society was presented to Mrs. Cook by the daughters of three Daughters: Miss Edith Farrer, Miss Ruth Galligan, and Miss Ruth Plowhead. The President General, after an impressive speech, placed the wreath on the marker in memory of the pioneers who had passed this way.

An unusual feature of the occasion was a covered wagon, the type used in pioneer days, filled with little children. These tiny tots, descendants of Idaho pioneers, were laden with flowers, which were placed on the marker. The marker was unveiled by Betty Case and Eleanor Plowhead, and assisting them were Charlotte Stone, Gwyneth and Cartee Bayles, Buddy Trueblood, Augusta Case, and Leona Hawarth. Little Charlotte Stone is the granddaughter of our first Regent, Mrs. H. W. Stone, who organized our Chapter and to whose vision and energy we owe much. Gwyneth and Cartee Bayles are the great grandchildren of John Hailey, the well-known pioneer and the author of the History of Idaho. Edith Farrer's grandfather passed over the trail in the early days, and the grandfather of Ruth and Eleanor Plowhead came to Idaho in 1862.

A guard of honor was formed from the cavalry troops. At the close of the exercises a boy's voice, clear and true, was heard from the back of the covered wagon, singing, to the accompaniment of a banjo, "Oh, Suzanna, Don't You Cry for Me."

MARGARET F. NICHOL,

*Regent.*

**Enid Chapter** (Enid, Okla.) is limited to 35 active members. We meet once each month, when our business meeting is opened with the singing of "America," the Salute to the Flag, and the Lord's Prayer. The program is always of a patriotic nature, and some splendid papers have been prepared during the past year.

We attended the Armistice Day Service and President Harding's Memorial Service in a body; both were held in Convention Hall. Members of the Chapter attended the Naturalization exercises held in the Courtroom in February. It is our intention to always be present at these exercises. A Flag and the Immigrants' Manual were presented to each new citizen.

We have contributed to the following: twenty-five cents per capita to the Manual; the

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE has been placed in the Public Library; to the Y. W. C. A., \$10; the American Legion Auxiliary, \$10; a box to Ellis Island, \$15; the Patriotic Education Fund, \$10; the pupil in school making the highest grade in United States History, \$5.

We have concentrated on raising funds to erect a memorial in honor of all Garfield County men who served in the World War. The bronze statue of a doughboy will be placed in front of the Court House, on a boulder of Oklahoma granite.

Our social affairs are very happy occasions. In November we enjoyed a patriotic pageant, given at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Edmond Franz. Washington's Birthday was our annual guest day, and a clever play was given. Mrs. H. H. McClintock, our State Regent, was our guest of honor. After the play tea was served and the guests were asked to write their names in the D. A. R. Guest Book, a gift of the Regent. The play was so well done that it was repeated under the auspices of the American Legion Auxiliary, each organization thereby realizing a substantial sum of money.

We hold nine meetings during the year and the earnest, sincere interest of our members inspires each of us to keep the ideals of our forefathers ever before us—"one Nation, indivisible, with Liberty and Justice for all."

LA VERNE M. AITKEN,

*Regent.*

**Columbus Chapter** (Columbus, Ohio) has had a busy year. Our membership has increased to 425 and we have twelve papers pending. We have recently obtained for the Library at Memorial Continental Hall several sets of valuable books. We always observe Flag Day. In 1923, a pageant was given by the Children of the American Revolution, depicting scenes from the early history of Ohio. Classes are held for girls in the South Side Settlement House four times a week, and a club has also been formed for boys.

Our Mayflower Day program was called "Pioneers' Day" and was in charge of Mrs. Eva Sells Jaeger. Family records were obtained of the following early settlers of the State and of Franklin County: Lucas Sullivant, the Van Swearingen family and its connections with other prominent pioneer families of Ohio. (This paper can be obtained from Columbus Chapter for use.) Col. Benjamin Wilson, of Lord Dunsmore's staff, who was with him at Fort Gower; Gen. Foos, in the War of 1812; Nathan Goodale, and original letters from David Moore and Col. Kilbourn; Keziah Hamlin, first white child born in Co-



lumbus; the Hutchinson Mickeys and Ebeys, all Revolutionary men; Jacob Lutz, first settler of Pickaway County; Thomas Hamilton, first settler of Warren County; William Walcutt, pioneer of Grandview; Ludwick Sells, pioneer of Washington Township, Franklin County, and Abraham Dierdorf, Revolutionary soldiers; and also a history of Cornstalk, the Indian Chief, and a history of Fort Gower, one of our historic spots in Ohio.

We have contributed to the following: Victory Memorial Building, \$220; Tamasee School, in honor of Mrs. Edward Orton, \$25; Memorials, \$50; Trails and Markers, \$50; Girl Home Makers, \$223.76; Flags presented to Schools, \$28; Caroline Scott Harrison Memorial, \$273; George Washington Memorial, \$220; Southern Mountain Schools, \$165; Teacher's salary at Ellis Island, \$12; Manual for Immigrants, \$100; boxes sent to Ellis Island, \$78.85; "Godman Guild," \$50.

An auxiliary branch of Chapter of University Girls has been organized. This opens up a splendid field of work for our Chapter.

EVA SELLS JAEGER,

*Historian.*

**Pittsburgh Chapter** (Pittsburgh, Pa.) held a delightful Flag Day celebration in old "Economy." While the place and its people have nothing to do with the American Revolution, it had its beginning from the same source—the desire for independence, this time from German coercion. They wished to possess their own farms and to worship God as they pleased. About half a century after our severance from English rule, a handful of these simple and determined people broke away from the Fatherland and located on the Ohio River, a few miles below Pittsburgh.

These people called themselves Harmonites, and were communistic in all their habits, with strict rules as to celibacy. By frugal and industrious living, their farms became the garden spots of Western Pennsylvania. They amassed a great fortune which was looked after by their leader, who was known to everyone as "Father Rapp." They built a fine residence for him which they called the "Great House," and also a large Community Church, which contained in its high, square steeple a clock with only one hand pointing to the hour—two hands would have been a useless outlay of money.

And these people, now known as "Economites," continued to be a power in the vicinity for many years. It was their money which originally financed the Lake Erie Railroad and built the town of Beaver Falls. Then, after the manner of all communist societies, they began to crumble away. No young people joined

them and the founders grew too old to work and their wealth soon fell into the hands of the unscrupulous. So now all that is left of this once powerful community are the Great House, with its quaint furnishings and still surrounded by the lovely gardens, and the square steeped church opposite. These are now being taken care of by the State, under the direct supervision of the Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania and the Garden Club of Pittsburgh.

It was here that we celebrated Flag Day. In the old garden, with its winding paths and boxwood borders, we again pledged our allegiance to the Stars and Stripes. There were more than 200 present. At this time our Regent, Mrs. Marcellin Cote Adams, formally presented two flags, one to the Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania, and the other to be sent to China. There it will fly over a newly-erected school for American children, whose parents must live away from their own country. John M. Tate, of Sewickly, gave a talk on the Economites and their customs. Tea was served.

On June 20, the Chapter participated in the unveiling of a tablet placed on an old log house of Revolutionary fame, at the corner of Penn and Negley avenues, after which it was given into our care. This tablet was presented by Thomas Mellon, a nephew of the Secretary of the Treasury.

MARY B. CHESSE,

*Historian.*

**General Edward Hand Chapter** (Ottawa, Kans.) commemorated its 25th anniversary November 24, 1924. From 12 charter members the Chapter has grown to 92. Looking back over our work for a quarter of a century, we feel that our actual achievements have justified our existence to say nothing of the benefits we, ourselves, have received. For if the pride we feel in being members of the National Society and the inspiration we receive from bringing forth the records of our ancestors stimulates our patriotism and fortifies us to guard in spirit and in deed the principles which they established at so great a price, then our Society has been worth while.

Five of our charter members are still with us. One, Mrs. Jephtha Davis, for whose ancestor our Chapter was named, has been our Vice Regent continuously since the Chapter was established. Another, Miss Grace Meeker, besides having 25 years' Chapter activity to her credit, served as State Secretary during the years of struggle and achievement when the D. A. R. was marking the historic Santa Fé Trail through Kansas.



TABLET UNVEILED BY THE LEW WALLACE CHAPTER,  
ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO

We hold ten regular meetings each year at the homes of members. The ritualistic exercises and business of the Chapter are followed by the study of some topic pertaining to history or government, after which a social hour is enjoyed and tea served. Every year we have done something in accordance with the purposes of the National Society, suiting our activities to the needs of the time. We have marked the historic Indian Cemetery near here with an impressive stone gateway, placed bronze tablets on the graves of our one Real Daughter and a Real Son, who lived in our community many years, besides contributing regularly to different enterprises fostered by the National Society and working tirelessly and effectively during the war.

Last year we made contributions to American International College, Ellis Island, Caroline Scott Harrison Memorial, Kenmore Association, and the Women's Educational Society of Ottawa University. We assisted in Americanization work that is being done for the Mexicans in our community and through the Clerk of the District Court distributed the Manuals to all those seeking information which the book supplies. Every year we celebrate Washington's Birthday and, in recent years, Flag Day and Constitution Day.

We are always glad to serve our Country

and do honor to our Flag and to the memory of those who gave it to us.

(MRS. EDWARD P.) GENEVIEVE L. PENDLETON,  
*Regent.*

**Lew Wallace Chapter** (Albuquerque, New Mex.) was named for the Author of "Ben Hur," which was written during the time that General Wallace was Territorial Governor of New Mexico, 1878 to 1881. The charter was formally presented in 1905, with fifteen names on the roll. Our membership is now fifty-three.

The Chapter has met all National and State obligations and has also contributed to local causes. During the World War boxes of knitted garments were sent to Washington to be distributed among the sailors. We gave to the Red Cross and to other service organizations. The quota to the Immigrant's Manual, Memorial Fountain, and Liberty Bond issue have been paid, as well as a donation to the Tilloloy Fund.

In 1923 our Chapter unveiled a marker in the Plaza in Old Town, and presented it to the city, commemorating the founding of the Villa at Albuquerque. The presentation speech was made by Mrs. R. P. Barnes, our State Regent, and the gift was accepted by Mr. M. L. Fox, of the Chamber of Commerce.

An interesting talk was given on local history by Ex-Governor Larrazola. Our own mountains furnished the boulder for the marker, which bears a suitable inscription.

Later in the year a benefit bridge party was given and the proceeds were used to buy books for the juvenile department of the Public Library. At an open meeting held in November, an interesting address was given by the Hon. John Simms on the Constitution. The Chapter joins with other organizations in the city to celebrate Flag Day, Decoration Day, Constitution Day, Armistice Day, Lincoln's Birthday, and Washington's Birthday.

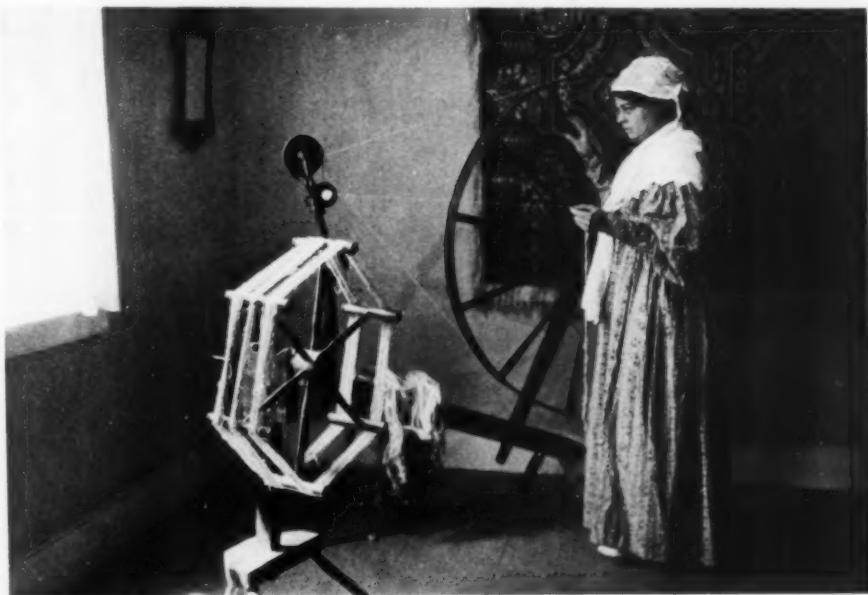
The past year has been one of the most successful in the history of the Chapter, due in great measure to the hearty co-operation of the members and to the efforts of our retiring Regent, Mrs. John Milne. We are looking forward with enthusiasm to another active and interesting year.

MRS. CLAUDE H. SPITZMESSER,  
*Historian.*

**Fayetteville Chapter** (Fayetteville, N. Y.)  
Late in the spring of 1924, a local history exhibition was held for three days in the Library. The beautiful treasures that were shown will long be remembered. The exhibi-

tion was in charge of our Regent, Mrs. Charles P. Folsom.

Memorial Day was celebrated jointly by the Grand Army Post, the American Legion, and the Daughters of the American Revolution. During the year four prizes have been given to students in the High School for excellence in American History. The Committee on Patriotic Education reports that it has sent contributions of toys, books, clothing, and sewing material to Ellis Island. Three gifts have been sent to Memorial Continental Hall. The Committee on Genealogical Research has sent in six Bible records. It has been the privilege of the Committee of Historical Research to be able to see in its proper place a Government headstone, marking the last resting place of Levi Bishop, a Revolutionary soldier buried in the Fayetteville Cemetery. The Conservation and Thrift Committee reports that a banking system has been started in the Grade school, through the coöperation of the Fayetteville bank. Miniature bank books and deposit slips are provided for the children, who make their deposits each week. Five hundred copies of "Correct Use of the Flag" have been distributed in the High School. National Education Week was observed, and the school children were given copies of the "American's Creed."



FAYETTEVILLE CHAPTER, FAYETTEVILLE, N. Y.

Nine historical books have been given to the Fayetteville library and we have also presented two historical books to the Syracuse library. The DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE has also been placed on file.

We have met our quota for State and National needs. The Ways and Means Committee has had several projects for raising money and all have been successful.

ADA F. NICHOLS,  
*Historian.*

**Quenett Chapter** (The Dalles, Oregon). A bronze tablet was placed on the City Hall by our Chapter in February, 1922, to mark the site of the first Court House between the Cascade and Rocky Mountains.

The Dalles is the county seat of Wasco County. When the county was organized in 1854 it included all of eastern Oregon from the Cascade Mountains, all of southern Idaho, and that part of Wyoming that contains Yellowstone Park. It embraced about 300,000 square miles. The county derives its name from the tribe of Indians who were the aboriginal inhabitants of the country about The Dalles on the Columbia River. The word "Wasco" means a basin or a vessel used for a drinking cup. These cups were made from the horns of the mountain sheep. These people were expert in the making and decorating of these wascoes, and in the course of time they became known as "Wascos."

For many years the only town in this vast territory was The Dalles. It takes its name from the "narrows" of the Columbia River, five miles away. Here the great river narrows to a channel between basaltic walls that one may throw a pebble across. The natural canal is a mile and a half in length. When the French-Canadian voyageurs came through with the first expeditions and saw this very curious formation, they named it "*Les grande dalles de la Columbia*."

At the time of the organization of the county of Wasco there were only 35 white people in all the 300,000 square miles of territory, and the only settlement was at the grande dalles of the Columbia River, then called Fort Dalles. A mission had been established by the Methodists in 1838, which was later dismantled. The Government had established a military post in 1850. The Catholics had a mission from 1848.

When the Court House was built the town had a population of about 400. Mines had been discovered and the Indian war had ceased, so it seemed fitting to erect a county building. This was done at a cost of \$1,200, but we must

remember that money went further in those pioneer days than it does now.

LULU D. CRANDALL,  
*Chairman of Historic Spots.*

**George Clymer Chapter** (Towanda, Pa.) have placed a tablet upon the Bradford County Court House, at Towanda, Pennsylvania. This is to commemorate the services of the men and women of Bradford County who served in the World War. Twenty-one hundred and fifteen men and fifteen women nurses were enrolled from this county, and one hundred and fourteen of these never returned.

It seemed appropriate that this tablet should be placed upon the building where all met for their final instructions before leaving for the various camps. The 30th of May was an ideal day and the exercises, which immediately preceded the regular Memorial Day exercises of the Grand Army of the Republic, were held in the square in front of the Court House, the speakers standing on the steps of that beautiful building. Following a prayer by the Rev. H. I. Andrews, the Regent of George Clymer Chapter, Mrs. Edward L. Smith, made a brief address. She then presented the tablet, saying:

"On behalf of the George Clymer Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, I present this tablet as a sincere expression of honor and love from the hearts of its members." Mrs. Frank Rosenfield and Mrs. J. E. George, two Gold Star Mothers, unveiled the tablet.

Mr. Joseph Beaman, Commander of Post No. 42, of the American Legion, accepted the tablet on behalf of those who had served. Judge William Maxwell made a short address, after which "America" was sung by all present, led by the Boys' Band of sixty pieces. The salute to the Flag was given and the benediction was pronounced by the Rev. Dean Dobson.

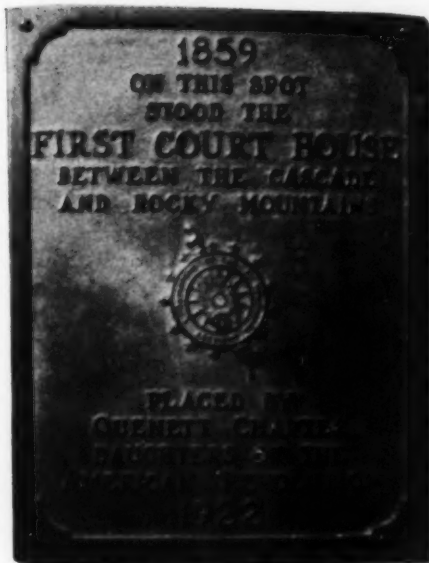
The tablet, which is of bronze, is on the wall to the left of the main entrance to the Court House, and near the monument erected to the soldiers of the Civil War. The inscription reads:

"In honor of the men and women of Bradford County, who served as soldiers, sailors, marines and nurses in the World War at home and overseas for the perpetuation of American ideals."

Erected by George Clymer Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, 1923.

Eugenia MacFarlane Balch Fund.

EDNA L. SMILEY,  
*Historian.*



TABLET SET ON CITY HALL, THE DALLES, OREGON, FEB., 1922

**Flag House Chapter** (Philadelphia, Pa.), composed of relatives of Betsy Ross, celebrated Flag Day, 1924, by attending two meetings of exceptional interest. The first was in the shadow of Independence Hall, where, with other Philadelphia Chapters, they distributed Flags to newly-formed Boy Scout troops. Inspirational talks by eminent speakers preceded the presentation, and then, flanked on the right and left by a solid bank of Flags, borne by the Scouts who had received them in former years, the new Scouts marched forward to receive their Flags. There was hardly an American among all the eager faces. Nearly every European country seemed to be represented here in these little citizens, and the importance of Americanization was plainly seen as each troop received, with eagerness and a touch of awe, the banner which they were instructed to guard and cherish.

At the conclusion of the Independence Hall program, the members of the Flag House Chapter went to 239 Arch Street, where, in front of the Flag House, an elaborate program was in progress. One of the most impressive features of this celebration was the reciting, in English, of a patriotic poem, by seventeen foreign boys and girls, representing twelve different nationalities. The Flag House is now surrounded by shops and warehouses and

the population is almost entirely foreign. It was therefore most appropriate that the Regent of the Flag House Chapter, Miss Edna Randolph Worrell, should speak to these people in simple, beautiful English, which even with their limited knowledge of our language, they could understand, and tell them how they, too, could be flag-makers in the spiritual sense, by upholding the Flag through honest toil and a striving toward better things. One felt that these people understood and that they gained a higher conception of American ideals and the Flag than they had ever had before.

SARAH L. COBURN,  
*Corresponding Secretary.*

**Willamette Chapter** (Portland, Oregon). Each year the Chapter has a picnic on Flag Day and on this occasion gives a flag to some deserving school or association. This last year we gave two flags, one to a school and the other to the "Camp Fire Girls," for their summer home. Small flags were given to a large class in Americanization work. The Chapter also served cake a number of times to these classes for new citizens, and entertained one afternoon at the Settlement House School, for foreign mothers of Italian, Chinese, Japanese, Russian Jews and other nationalities. One of our members, Miss Olla Davis, is doing splendid work there.

In September the two Portland Chapters, "Multnomah," and "Willamette," have a joint



BOULDER PLACED BY THE LIEUTENANT BYRD CHAPTER OF DECATUR, OHIO

meeting on Constitution Day. The October meeting was on "Roosevelt Day." An address was made by Dr. Henry Waldo Coe, who had given to the city of Portland an imposing bronze statue, representing Col. Theodore Roosevelt as a "Rough Rider." Our Chapter was appointed custodian of the statue, that honor having been conferred by the donor. November 8, 1923, was set aside as "Regents' Day." A number of Regents from our own and other States were our guests. Our State Regent, Miss Anne M. Lang, gave a fine address on the "Mayflower Compact." At our December meeting there was a Christmas tree and a party for our Children of the American Revolution Society. The Chapter also took charge of one floor of the hospital for disabled soldiers, decorating it with holly and greens. There was a beautifully trimmed tree and we also presented a gift to each soldier. The splendid letter received by the Chapter, showed the appreciation of "Our Boys" for the pleasure given them.

Among the pleasant social affairs was the luncheon given at the home of our Regent, Mrs. W. W. McCredie. Lincoln Day was remembered with a program.

The Chapter gave to the Sulgrave Institute in England; to the Harding Memorial; to the Caroline Scott Harrison Memorial; to the Berry School and to an Americanization school in Springfield, Ohio.

By no means the least of our social affairs was the Colonial Tea given on Washington's Birthday. One could forget easily that it was 1924, and think that it was many, many years ago from the lovely costumes of "Ye Olden Days."

The Chapter has grown, having taken in 19 new members during the year. At our February meeting, 15 papers were presented and a few others were admitted by transfer cards.

CLARA M. J. KNIGHT,  
*Historian.*

**Peoria Chapter** (Peoria, Ill.) was organized in 1896, with a membership of 14. Miss Caroline Rice was the first Regent. We now have a membership of 250, and our goal for this year is 300. We have had fifteen Regents in the history of our Chapter, three of these serving four years each—Mrs. Louise D. Elder, Mrs. George T. Page and Mrs. H. Eugene Chubbuck. Mrs. Page and Mrs. Chubbuck have also been State Regents and in May, 1924, were elected Honorary Regents of the Peoria Chapter.

In July a benefit garden party was given which netted \$150. This will be used in Patriotic Education work at the Neighborhood House, a home for settlement work, where two students will be employed to teach domestic science and social economics to boys and girls.

This year our Flag Committee had printed The Flag Code, as recommended by the Flag Conference and the 33rd Continental Congress, with other information in regard to the Flag. Over 4,000 of these circulars were distributed before July 4. Our Chapter has placed markers on graves of nine Revolutionary soldiers in Peoria and adjoining counties. One marker was unveiled on September 3, 1924.

On Defense Day the Chapter was represented in the patriotic parade by a seven-passenger float, decorated with the Society's colors and insignia. In the car were seated with the Regent, Mrs. William C. White, Mrs. William S. Mulford, Mrs. Charles A. Brobst, Mrs. E. H. Bradley, and Miss Elizabeth Cornelison, dressed in Colonial costume.

This is the third year that the *Peoria Journal* has donated a column in their Sunday edition for the use of our Publicity Chairman, who has furnished interesting material relative to National, State and local activities of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The financial obligations as authorized by our National Society have always been met 100 per cent.

Our Zeally Moss Chapter, C. A. R., named in honor of a Revolutionary ancestor, of one of Peoria's benefactors, is beginning this year with lively interest. There are fifteen members, with five names in Washington.

Our Board Meeting is attended by the officers and Chairmen of the various committees. These meetings are held once a month at the home of the Regent. Here committee reports are made, and plans and problems are discussed. An informal buffet luncheon is served at the end of the session. In this way the time at the regular Chapter meeting can be given entirely to the program of the afternoon.

The members of the Chapter anticipate a most happy and flourishing year, as our Regent, Mrs. Mark D. Batchelder, is an efficient and enthusiastic leader.

(MRS. WILLIAM W.) KATE T. BROWN,  
*Vice-Regent.*

**Lieutenant Byrd Chapter** (Decatur, Ohio) was organized in January, 1915, with twelve members. Today, with twenty members, we are engaged in all forms of patriotic work.



In our beautiful little park in Decatur, where we have a monument in memory of the soldiers of the Civil War, we have unveiled a tablet in memory of the soldiers of the World War from Byrd Township. This park is historical. When Brown and Adams Counties were one, the ground was surveyed and laid out for a court house, but the county seat was moved elsewhere and the ground was unused. Of late years our citizens have transformed it into a park. On June 23, 1923, the Chapter held a most interesting program there, when the tablet, placed in a rough granite boulder, was unveiled by little Gene Pittenger and Frank Pickerill Davis, both of whom had the names of relatives on the tablet. Preceding the program a picnic luncheon was served.

The exercises were opened by a bugle call and a song. The prayer was by Dr. Ketchum, district superintendent of the Methodist church. Then followed the presentation to the citizens, in honor of the World War soldiers, by Mrs. Mary Agnes S. Gardner, our Organizing Regent and ex-Regent, through whose efforts this occasion was made possible. Mr. J. R. Wil-

liams accepted the tablet in behalf of the community, and Mr. H. C. Pittenger responded in behalf of the soldiers. A beautiful and solemn memorial to the three boys who made the supreme sacrifice was then given, led by Mrs. Hughes, and a prayer was offered by the Rev. T. M. Patterson, of Ripley. Our State Regent, Mrs. Lowell F. Hobart, was with us, and she gave an interesting talk. Major F. X. Frebis gave an address in praise of the heroic men who gave their lives for their country, and he also spoke of the great work done by our National Society. The program closed with the Salute to the Flag, followed by taps. Besides Mrs. Hobart, we had with us Mrs. Claude Thompson, the State Secretary, and members of Ripley, Taliaferro, and Sycamore Chapters.

We are interested in preserving the first church built in our township and the neglected cemetery around it. We expect soon to erect another tablet to mark the farm of the late Dr. Greenleaf Norton, noted in Civil War times.

LOUELLA P. PITTENGER,  
*Regent.*

## Jusserands Leave Token for Birds, Remembering Solace in War Time

**"TO THE Birds of Piney Branch—From their Friends, Elsie and Jules Jusserand."**

Many years hence, when the name of a distinguished gentleman of France is but a memory here, the thoughtfulness and human kindness which made him loved by the people of a great nation will live inscribed in the enduring stone of a monument erected "To the Birds of Piney Branch."

During those dark days of 1914-18, when the German army was at the threshold of Paris, when the cables hummed with the tidings of some new thrust at the heart of France, the French Ambassador to the United States and Mme. Jusserand sought respite from the turmoil and nerve-wracking atmosphere of a war embassy in Washington, D. C. They made it a custom to ride out to Piney Branch Valley, there to walk among the trees to take comfort from the solemn stillness of nature, to hear the cheerful, hopeful melodies of the birds.

The world must have seemed dark and dreary to Jules Jusserand on some of those days. They must have made his heart bleed, as the heart of many a loyal Frenchman bled. And it was the nature of the man to seek comfort from God's creatures whose little throats seemed fair to burst from the very joy of living when the rest of the world was steeped in sorrow.

So while he goes back to a France that is sunny again, he does not forget the "Birds of Piney Branch." A bird bath, constructed of stone from France and set in the park surrounding the John Dixon Home on upper Fourteenth street, has been ordered by the former Ambassador. M. Cret, a French architect of Lyons, France, and Philadelphia, has been engaged to do the work.

There will be one simple inscription: "To the Birds of Piney Branch—From their Friends Elise and Jules Jusserand."—*The Washington Star.*

# Marriage Records of Davidson County, Tennessee

*Continued from August, 1923, Magazine*

*Copied by PENELOPE J. ALLEN*

- |                |   |   |  |  |                |  |
|----------------|---|---|--|--|----------------|--|
| <p>Page 31</p> | <p>James Everett to Lettie Ridley,<br/>May 5, 1792.<br/>Richard Frenleyson to Elizabeth<br/>Black, May 18, 1793.<br/>Hi Turner to Martha Lancaster,<br/>Dec. 13, 1788.<br/>Jeremiah Moore to Nancy Slaton,<br/>May 30, 1796.<br/>John L. Mishler to Mary Cassell-<br/>man, May 17, 1791.<br/>John Hamilton to Sarah Lucas, Apr.<br/>10, 1794.<br/>Amos Moore to Margaret Neely,<br/>Sept. 17, 1791.<br/>James McCutcheon to Elizabeth<br/>Dean, Apr. 23, 1792.<br/>George McLane to Parnelia David-<br/>son, July 20, 1789.<br/>Patrick McCutcheon to Hannah<br/>Marshall, Mar. 24, 1789.</p> | <p>Samuel Donelson to Mary Smith,<br/>June 20, 1796.<br/>Ichabod Osborn to Sarah Graham,<br/>June 28, 1796.<br/>Allison Edney to Polly Durham,<br/>Oct. 26, 1791.</p> | <p>Page 34</p>   | <p>Henry Starrs to Elizabeth Chisom,<br/>March 12, 1796.<br/>Henry Woodard to Mary Wilson,<br/>Feb. 13, 1796.<br/>John Mitchell to Sarah Watts, Feb.<br/>3, 1796.<br/>Adam B. Hudson to Prissie Thomas,<br/>Oct. 11, 1797.<br/>John Patterson to Eleanor Wilson,<br/>Dec. 27, 1797.<br/>William Hogatt to Mary Bell, May<br/>26, 1798.<br/>James Dupree to Nancy Nichols,<br/>Dec. 12, 1798.<br/>John Walker to Hepsee Hudson,<br/>Nov. 20, 1798.<br/>Pitt Woodard to Elizabeth Smith,<br/>Nov. 16, 1795.<br/>Moses McAfee to Sarah Chamber-<br/>lin, Nov. 23, 1798.</p> | <p>Page 35</p> | <p>Joseph Malugent to Polly Mitchell,<br/>Nov. 28, 1798.<br/>John Gambull to Sarah Kimbro,<br/>Nov. 1, 1798.<br/>John Davis to Mary B. Gleaves,<br/>Aug. 4, 1798.<br/>Richard Gatlin to Susanna Gatlin,<br/>Apr. 12, 1798.<br/>Aqualla Jones to Lettie Cooke, Apr.<br/>16, 1798.<br/>Francis Armstrong to Elizabeth<br/>Jones, July 9, 1798.<br/>John McKinney, Jr., to Elizabeth<br/>Buchanan, Oct. 29, 1798.<br/>James Higdon to Sallie Thomas,<br/>July 9, 1798.<br/>Richard Harriss to Clary Elliott,<br/>July 7, 1798.<br/>William Fowler to Debora Liles,<br/>Oct. 1798.<br/>Thomas Harmon to Elizabeth<br/>White, Apr. 29, 1798.<br/>John Garner to Margaret Carothers,<br/>Dec. 30, 1798.<br/>John Crawford to Margaret Buchan-<br/>nan, Aug. 6, 1798.<br/>Robert Brown to James Robertson,<br/>Dec. 24, 1798.</p> |
| <p>Page 32</p> | <p>Robert White to Nancy Hays, Jan.<br/>7, 1789.<br/>William Ray to Mary Meenees, July<br/>20, 1791.<br/>William Nash to Polly Evans, June<br/>5, 1790.<br/>Elijah Gowers to Prudence Coon,<br/>Dec. 22, 1790.<br/>David Smith to Beauty Fort, —,<br/>1791.<br/>Aquilla Carmack to Eunice Wil-<br/>liams, June 25, 1791.<br/>Samuel Edmiston to Nellie Dean,<br/>March 23, 1791.<br/>Luke Anderson to Elizabeth Shaf-<br/>fer, Aug. 1, 1794.<br/>Evan Tracy to — Taylor, Aug.<br/>6, 1794.<br/>Henry Robertson to Margaret Brad-<br/>shaw, Apr. 3, 1793.</p>                                  | <p>Page 33</p>  | <p>William Rains to Drucilla Pillow,<br/>Sept. 9, 1795.<br/>Oliver Williams to Betsy Hickman,<br/>Dec. 16, 1795.<br/>James Titus to Rebecca Buchannan,<br/>June 10, 1795.<br/>John Estes to Lenora Bayles, Sept.<br/>15, 1795.<br/>Isom Rogers to Margaret Mitchell,<br/>July 5, 1795.<br/>John Castilo to Elenor Low, Aug.<br/>3, 1795.<br/>Robert Bell to Gazzel McCutcheon,<br/>April 29, 1794.</p> |  |                |  |

- Wm. McClure to Polly Lynn, Dec. 25, 1798.  
 Bennett Searcy to Polly Wendel, Aug. 29, 1798.  
 John Boyd to Elizabeth Daley, May 24, 1798.  
 Josiah G. Duke to Sallie Hargrove, Sept. 21, 1798.  
 Hartwell Miles to Polly Pillow, May 13, 1798.  
 Page 37 Frederick Lassiter to Rachel Rhodes, Nov. 23, 1798.  
 James White to Polly Gardner, Apr. 28, 1798.  
 Jacob Woodrum to Jane Williamson, Dec. 11, 1798.  
 Alexander Smith to Sallie Leiper, Nov. 21, 1798.  
 George W. Lisle to Sallie Eavans, Dec. 12, 1798.  
 Stuart Farmbaugh to Susanna Topp, May 21, 1798.  
 Benjamin Drew to Nancy Buchanan, Jan. 14, 1799.  
 James Cummins to Elenor Waller, Jan 13, 1799.  
 John Everett to Sallie Davis, Jan. 19, 1799.  
 Isaac Berry to Polly Johnston, Jan. 13, —.  
 Page 38 John Gregory to Susannah Corbett, Dec. 23, 1801.  
 John Gowen to Lydia Shute, Oct. 20, 1801.  
 Gabriel Joslin to Elizabeth Hooper, Dec. 18, 1801.  
 Henry Buford to Margaret Branch, Dec. 12, 1801.  
 William Curtis to Polly Drake, Dec. 16, 1801.  
 Robert Magness to Lydia Gamble, Oct. 20, 1801.  
 George G. Peyton to Frances Morris, May 28, 1801.  
 Joseph Gouree to Ann McSpadden, Dec. 16, 1801.  
 David Robertson to Elizabeth Hooper, Dec. 19, 1801.  
 Aaron Gamble to Elizabeth Kennedy, Nov. 27, 1801.  
 Page 39 Henry M. Truett to Sally Clampett, Dec. 13, 1801.  
 Micajah Duke to Ann Brooks, Dec. 2, 1801.  
 Philip Wolf to Elizabeth Barnes, Dec. 29, 1801.  
 Samuel Copeland to Polly White, Dec. 29, 1801.  
 Joseph Pinkley to Catherine Carpenter, June 2, 1800.  
 John Stump to Rebecca Hyde, May 16, 1801.  
 Isaac Patton to Phoebe Thomas, Oct. 5, 1801.  
 Malachi Libs to Betsy Parker, April 10, 1801.  
 Joseph Caldwell to Sidney Becton, Dec. 23, 1801.  
 M. C. Dunn to Elizabeth Rains, Sept. 26, 1801.  
 Page 40 Thomas Sender to Elizabeth Balim, Jan. 1, 1801.  
 Harding Billens to Katy Hargrove, Oct. 28, 1801.  
 John Allsup to Sallie Robertson, July 1, 1802.  
 John Payne to Polly Cane, Aug. 5, 1802.  
 Matthero Morris to Hannah Lucas, July 8, 1802.  
 John Burnham to Betsy Jackson, Aug. 28, 1802.  
 James King to Sallie Lewis, July 14, 1802.  
 Ennis Hooper to Elizabeth Thomas, Aug. 30, 1802.  
 Leonard Keeling to Patsy Sugg, Dec. 23, 1802.  
 William Wilson to Sallie Patterson, Dec. 18, 1802.

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